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VOL. XXIII NO. 174 · BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Latest Prohibitory Order For Lahore

BAN ON ASSEMBLY OF FIVE

Blue Shirts Threaten To Take Out Procession In Batches Of 10

LAHORE, July 22.

Mr. S. Pratap, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Lahore, has issued a further order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code at 10 p.m. to-day, prohibiting for one month from to-night within the limits of Lahore District, the assembly of five or more persons if furtherance of the purpose of proceeding to Shahidgunj, as it is likely to cause "disturbance of public tranquility, roit or affray." —United Press.

BLUE SHIRT LEADERS' DECISION

LAHORE, July 22.

A special conference of the Blue Shirt leaders have decided to-day to offer Satyagraha by taking out batches of ten blue shirts in processions from the Wazir Khan Mosque to Shahidgunj.

The first batch will start at 9 to-morrow morning, if arrested will be followed by fresh batches. —United Press.

ONE MORE DEATH FROM FIRING

LAHORE, July 22.

Of the 20 persons injured, as a result of firing yesterday, one died this noon. The condition of two others is precarious.

The general situation here to-day appears peaceful. But all the same, the police and the military are posted in the different strategic centres, including Lawrence Garden and Mall Road. Armoured cars and police are patrolling the city and other areas.

The Military have been sent from Behar and Orissa. Armed police also have been drafted from the United Provinces.—United Press.

CENSORSHIP EXTENDED

LAHORE, July 22.

Morchhas to Shahidgunj will be impossible, as result of an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code promulgated by the District Magistrate this evening to be effective in Lahore District for one month from to-day prohibiting assembly of five or more persons in furtherance of that purpose.

The Magistrate's order says:—It has been made to appear to him that attempts are being made to promote assemblies of persons for the purpose of proceeding to Shahidganj Gurdwara, and such going to the Gurdwara will cause disturbance, riot or affray.

Simultaneously pre-censorship of all news relating to Shahidganj has been extended by a fortnight until August 7.—A. P.

"DONT'S" TO CALCUTTA EDITORS

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Indian press has been asked by the Government to avoid publishing report or comment regarding Lahore firing and see that nothing is published tending to increase communal tension.

The papers are advised to refrain from commenting as far as possible on the Lahore situation, till it has somewhat eased down. —A. P.

FOR BREACH OF CURFEW ORDER

LAHORE, July 22.

Thirty-one persons who were arrested for disobedience of the Curfew Order were sentenced by Mr. Haki Muddin after a summary trial to fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 3, while eight others, including three children, were discharged after having been warned.—United Press.

(For earlier news see page 7)

In The House Of Commons

Under Orders From Simla

STORY OF IMPOUNDED PASSPORT

Govt. Of India Against Mr. Masani's Activities Abroad

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Mr. David Grenfell, Mr. R. A. Butler said that Mr. M. R. Masani's passport was impounded, and renewal was refused, at the request of the Government of India, who considered that Mr. Masani's activities were such as to make it undesirable that he should possess a passport permitting him to travel abroad.

Marquess of Zetland was unwilling to return his passport, but an emergency certificate for Mr. Masani's return to India will be issued when required.

Mr. Grenfell asked whether any offence was committed by Mr. Masani, and urged investigation into the charge that Mr. Masani was a Communist. He suggested that Mr. Masani was a member of the Indian Socialist Society which was a constitutional and legal society working within the Congres Party.

Mr. R. A. Butler promised to convey the question to the Government of India.

LAHORE FIRING

Interpellations In Commons

In the House of Commons, replying to Gen. Clifton-Brown, Mr. Butler regretted that a state of fresh trouble broke out in Lahore during the week-end, and large crowds, mostly muslims, assembled, assuming from the beginning a violent attitude to the police and despite charges by the police and the mounted police, they rearily.

fused to disperse except tempor-

Firing became necessary on two occasions on Saturday, after every effort to disperse the crowds had failed and after warning had been issued by the magistrate, and again on three occasions on Sunday when the crowd became violent.

Eight rounds were fired on Saturday and fifteen rounds on Sunday. The number of killed was reported not to exceed ten and the situation was reported to be under control at 9 p.m. on Sunday.

Responsible Muslims were doing their best to persuade their co-religionists to desist from defiance of the law. Four companies of British troops were on duty or in reserve during the week-end and would continue to be employed together with other military forces from Lahore, until the situation returned to normal.

EXPLOITING RIOTS.

Gen. Clifton-Brown suggested that in view of the necessity of employing British troops in unfortunate communal troubles, the Secretary of State should go at a slow pace with the Indianisation of the Indian Army. There was no reply.

Lt.-Col. Acland Troyte inquired whether only British troops were employed or also Indian troops.

Mr. Butler replied that Indian troops were, of course, available for dealing with these disorders and that they had been standing by.

Flogging In Indian Jails

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. David Grenfell, Mr. Butler promised to circulate the figures relating to flogging for offences against prison discipline.

Mr. Grenfell urged that the asperities of prison discipline should be toned down.

Mr. Butler promised to convey the suggestion to the Secretary of State but did not think that there was likely to be any alteration in policy.—Reuter.

'Quake-Proof Buildings

"I am satisfied that the military authorities in India are fully alive to the importance of new buildings being constructed on earthquake-proof lines, in areas liable to shocks, states Mr. R. A. Butler in a written reply to Maj. Kirkpatrik.

Mr. Butler said as far as he was aware, before building the air-force barracks at quetta, no estimates were made nor tenders were invited for building earthquake-proof construction.

With regard to future buildings, no decisions have yet been taken, and owing to climatic conditions, new construction could not anyhow begin until Spring.

Mr. Butler said that the attention of the Government of India had been called to the matter of building earthquake-proof houses which would receive the fullest consideration of the authorities in connection with the rebuilding of Quetta.—Reuter.

GERMAN CLAIMS WORLD GLIDING RECORD

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 22.

The world gliding record is claimed by Ludwig Hoffmann who starting from Wasserkuppe, Hessen, yesterday morning landed to-day near Oskovice after travelling 310 miles in air beating the previous record by 80 miles.

LLOYD GEORGE WILL NOT TAKE IT LYING DOWN

Will Appeal To Nation For Verdict On New Deal As Against Govt.

LONDON, July 22.

A vigorous reply to the Government's rejection of his "new deal" proposals was made by Mr. Lloyd George in an interview to-day. He declares that the Government seem to regard the present economic condition in the country with "boastful complacency."

Most of the reply is occupied not with an examination of his scheme, but with "torch light procession of their own achievements." Mr. Lloyd George notes the Government's admission that if nothing more has been done by them to remedy the conditions, it was not attributable to any lack of money. He has received a letter from Premier Baldwin saying that the Government concluded that these objects would be more rapidly and completely achieved by the methods they themselves had adopted.

CLEAR-CUT ISSUE.

Mr. Lloyd George adds, "Here then is the clear-cut issue for decision by the electors at the approaching general election that the Government had plans submitted to it for a wider, more vigorous and swifter action than it is at present achieving.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that he was "throwing" in a great campaign on the "new deal" and meant to put it through. The campaign will be ready on the assumption that the general election might occur by the end of November. He is organising throughout, all over the country, and is meeting with surprising response.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

Increased Levy On Imports, But Preference For Britain

The Simla correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" writes:—

According to reports published in the Japanese Press the Government of India are likely to take action on the Tariff Board's report on the woollen industry at an early date. It is surmised that as a result of the Board's recommendations, the duty on woollen goods of British origin may be 25 per cent. 'ad valorem' and on those of non-British origin 50 to 60 per cent.

Japanese circles apprehend a prejudicial effect on their woollen exports to India, which have been steadily rising since 1932.

BRITISH LEGION'S "NO" TO NAZIS

Delegation Declines To Lay Wreath On Munich Memorial

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 22.

The British-legion delegation visiting the German ex-servicemens' organisations in Germany on arrival at Munich on Saturday night was invited to lay a wreath to-day on the memorial of Nazis killed in Hitler "beer-cellar" revolt of 1923.

The delegation (states Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, president of the Legion) found that the laying of wreath had been announced in the press before it was consulted and declined the invitation on the ground that it could not participate in a political demonstration of any kind.

The "White" Crusader

Mussolini's quest as seen by a Nazi cartoonist.

Drive Against Mass Apathy

Congress Brain Trust Will Launch Big Campaign Next Week

("Chronicle Special")

A city-wide Congress "Drive" against mass apathy and ignorance of the existing rights of the electorate, is under active contemplation by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The scheme which is to be launched in the course of a week is so comprehensive and catching that it is bound to enhance the Congress hold over the masses.

BRAIN TRUST AT WORK.

As a first step in this new campaign, the District Congress Committees spread over seven wards will enjoy better facilities and will be better equipped so as to carry on their work of "political education" of the masses, in a thorough manner, under the direct supervision and control of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which would finance the ambitious scheme.

A brain-trust is already engaged in drafting up the scheme, involving an expenditure of about rupees one thousand per month for the city of Bombay. Ways and means are already being explored for obtaining this sum.

It is understood, according to the new scheme, the offices of the District Congress Committees will have permanent employees on their staff who will attend to the needs of the public of the respective wards as occasions arise.

CONGRESS HOUSE AS H. Q.

To make the centralisation of control and the co-ordination of effort complete, the Ward offices will have telephones installed, whereby frequent directions will be given to the respective offices from the Congress House, from where the operation of the whole Scheme will be directed.

The promoters of the New Scheme hope that the Ward offices in the future will be the centres of activity and will endeavour to represent the voice of the people living in these words. By propaganda, they hope to establish a close touch with the masses so as fully to awaken mass consciousness regarding the present rights and responsibilities of the people.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The immediate attention of the Provincial Congress Committee would, of course, be engaged in carrying on a systematic propaganda among the citizens to enroll themselves as voters to the various legislatures, and thus arm themselves with the new franchise, according to the new constitutional reforms.

Through pamphlets, public meetings, and other means of propaganda and broadcast in as many languages as possible, the B.P.C.C. intend driving home, the political rights of the people so far attained, so that they may be put into use when necessary.

Besides the campaign of having as many voters enrolled under the new constitution as possible, the Provincial Congress Committee intend that the Ward offices be used as the rendezvous of the residents of the locality for every beneficial activity, whether political or social.

The Ward Offices hereafter would concentrate on educating the electorate, according to a well-laid plan under the direction of the Provincial Committee.

It is stated, the whole scheme will be before the public within a week.

NAVAL PACT UNDER FIRE

Lloyd George Raises Question of German Submarines Again

LONDON, July 22.

The Anglo-German Naval Agreement was severely criticised by speakers of all Parties in the House of Commons. The labourite, Mr. George Hall, complained of Government's inconsistency in condemning Germany for repudiating the armaments provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, while shortly afterwards concluding an agreement for increased German Naval strength.

Vice-Admiral Campbell said that the agreement gave Germany a brand new navy, whereas much of the British navy was verging on the obsolete.

Mr. Lloyd George expressed dismay at the lighthearted way in which the Government had not merely condoned a number of sub-marines but had arranged for that Germany to construct many more.

Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, pointed out that the principle of naval ratios had to be abandoned, because some countries thought that it was wounding to their national pride to accept inferior strength and the principle on which they were now acting was to ask each country to state what navy it would have in 1942.

Rebutting criticism of Britain's unilateral action, Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell said that multiplateralism caused the German military demands to rise from 300,000 to 550,000 tons. The same occurred with regard to air. "We could not afford to have the same sort of thing happen to the navy" (Loud Ministerial Cheers). The abolition of submarines stood in the forefront of Britain's naval policy. "We welcome German co-operation and hope, with it to have a better chance of success in the general conference."—Reuter.

INDIA TROUNCE THAMES

Dhyan Chand Scores 100th Goal Of Season

July 22.

(Special Cable.)

WELLINGTON (New Zealand) India, 10, Thames nil.

Dhyan Chand scored the hundredth goal of his tour.

STOP PRESS

NO WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. LEGATION FROM ADDIS ABABA

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The state department has revealed that it intends on maintaining the Legation at Addis Ababa regardless of what happens in Abyssinia.—Reuter's Special.

BR. CABINET AND ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.

RUGBY, July 22.

It is understood that a special meeting of the Cabinet held at 10 Downing Street this morning will study the latest development in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

The subject is expected to be raised in the House of Lords tomorrow when Lord Davies will submit a motion calling for immediate steps to effect a settlement "in accordance with the principles of the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of League" asking for the appointment by the League Council of an impartial commission to investigate into matters in the dispute.—B. O. W.

TABULATED ADLETS
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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited from Lady Graduates for the posts of Assistant Teachers in the Ahmedabad Municipal Girls' High School on Rs. 75 in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100. Applicants should state in their applications their age, second language, optional subjects and teaching experience, if any. P. K. DESAI, School Board Administrative Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. (1423).

Wanted some Stockists for Perfumery—salary Rs. 60 p. m. plus commission. For particulars apply J. D. & Co. (Dept. 2), Bhowanipore, Calcutta. (4543).

Wanted an experienced Compounder. See Dr. J. V. Vora, 95, Bhuleshwar Road, between 4 to 7 p.m. (4566).

An experienced Agri-Horticulturist, with a vast knowledge of fruits, vegetables and allied cultivation is willing to undertake development and management of large areas of Agricultural lands. Also willing to give periodical visits and advice. Write Box No. 4556, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Gujarati Hindu Lady Graduate Teacher, capable of teaching English and Sanskrit in the A. V. Classes on a salary of Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 p.m. Apply to Head-Mistress, Sheth Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School, at 162, Hornby Road, Fort. (4557).

Wanted immediately by a Solicitors' firm a clerk knowing accounts, good hand-writing essential. Apply with testimonials Box No. 4548, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of a Secretary to a Charity Trust. One taking interest in Charitable or educational matters will be preferred. Apply stating remuneration expected with copies of Certificates if any to Box No. 4549, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Salesmen with continuous experience of ten years in Printing Inks on pay. Apply or see Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Thakordwar, Karelwadi, Bombay. (4552)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Specialized Oral or Postal Coaching for Diploma Courses in Public Accountants (F.S.P.A.); Companies Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); General Commerce (D.Com. M.C.), offered at modest cost. Alexandra College of Commerce (Established 1905), York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (4559).

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4460).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Cambridge December Examination offers best opportunity for Non-Matrics. Those proceeding to England for becoming barristers, doctors, engineers, accountants and to Government servants this offers best prospects. Last date of sending examination forms with late fee 15th July. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

"Dhammapada" a Text in Devanagari with English Translation. Paper Copy: 4 Ans. with postage 6 Ans., Cloth-bound: 8 Ans. with Postage—10 Ans. Published by Buddha Society, Nair Building, Bombay 4. (1406).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Twelve Monthly Eighteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 200-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4122).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

One of the Well-known Insurance Companies of India with attractive policy conditions suitable to all requirements and with liberal commission or salary or both, invites applications for Agencies for life insurance business in Bombay Presidency from persons with experience and good standing. Those really capable to introduce substantial business need apply immediately to Box No. 1370, C|o "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted energetic, influential and experienced gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as organisers, agents and special agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Please write stating previous experience to:—N. K. Bhartiya and Sons, Managing Agents, P. B. No. 42, Cawnpore. (4461).

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing atleast Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply and erection of steel work for the Bridge across the river Ponnai at 76|1 of Madras-Bombay road before 4 P. M. on 15-8-1935. Approximate value of work Rs. 4,00,000. Full particulars and contract documents can be seen in the Office of the District Board Engineer, and obtained on a remittance of Rs. 20 only.

(Sd.) R. KRISHNAMURTHI,
D. B. Engineer, Vellore.
North Arcot D.B. Engineer's Office
Vellore, dated 12-7-1935.
1421.

NOTICE.

DEBENTURES OF JAMSHED MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the DEBENTURE-HOLDERS of the Jamshed Manufacturing Coy., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) that consequent upon the first payment of Rs. 200 per debenture on the 8th April, 1935, the Trustees of the Debenture Trust-deed have resolved to make second payment of Rs. 185 per Debenture of the Face Value of Rs. 1,000 at the Registered Office of the Company at "Commissariat Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after 31st July, 1935 and the Debenture-holders are required to attend and produce Original Debentures for the Second Payment being endorsed thereon at the said Office between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. (S.T.) on week days from the said day of 31st July 1935.

Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed.
(Sd.)
1427.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAGANLAL TRIBHOWANDAS and Mrs. VIDYAGAVARI MAGANLAL TRIBHOWANDAS have contracted to sell to our client the property, situate at the first Khatarali Lane and described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, exchange, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sub-lease, sale, lien, easement, possession or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 77, Medows St., Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and or being in the First Khatarali Lane in the City and without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 124 (One hundred and twenty-four) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1216, Old Survey No. 471 and New Survey No. 7560 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1011, Street No. 13 and House No. 46 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage called Khatar Gully Lane, on or towards the West by the property of the late Framjee Cowasjee, on or towards the North by the house of Sunderjee Bapoojee Bamanjee, on or towards the South by the property of Bapoo Banajee.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1935.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
1422.

Public Notices

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

For the convenience of Upper Class Passengers, a BOOKING OFFICE is being OPENED in the CENTRAL HALL on the ground floor of the Head Office of the B.B. & C.I. Railway at Church Gate from 1ST AUGUST, 1935, for Booking of 1ST and 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS and their Servants.

Accommodation in Trains will also be Reserved.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAIKH MAHOMED MAHOMED HUSEIN MISTRI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant nas contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of Sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritanc, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying, and being at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 202, New Survey No. 2081, part Cadastral Survey No. 489 of Mandvi Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 251 and street No. 146 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Noor Mahomed Macheswala, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Umer, on or towards the East by Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West by sweeper's passage.

Bombay dated this 22nd day of July, 1935.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1426.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR-CARS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 391 of 1935 (Aminabai vs. Essak), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TODAY) TUESDAY, the 23rd July, 1935 at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the Garage No. 606, Munshi Munzil, at Haines Road, Jacob Circle, and oppo Garlick & Co.:—

1 "Geaugot" motor-car 6 cylinder, 4 seater in running order No. W. 3935.

1 "Wolseley" motor car 4 seater (broken)

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

COMING!

NEXT SATURDAY
Krishnatone Marvel Talkie

"FASHIONABLE INDIA"

(Starless Production)

Up-to-date Social Story in Latest Technique and entirely on new style

DELIGHTFUL DIALOGUES,
ENCHANTING MUSIC,
MELODIOUS SONGS,
MARVELLOUS SETTINGS
etc.,

See this musical Extravaganza with your friends and family.

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REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer		Arrival	Departure
Taijin	Maru	23rd July	28th July
Choko	,,	1st Aug.	11th Aug.
Mantai	,,	9th ,,	22nd ,,
*Argun	,,	26th July	28th ,,
Atlantic	,,	19th Aug.	.....

*Departure after return from Persian Gulf.

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Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

FRENCH ARTISTS AT SANTINIKETAN

Programme Of Study Tour Through India

SANTINIKETAN, July 20.

M. Allan Danielou and M. Raymond Burnier, two reputed French artists, have arrived here.

M. Danielou, who is a painter and dancer, is also interested in Indian music, and intends to make a systematic study of it during his stay at Santiniketan. M. Burnier whose special interest is in photography besides dancing and music, is planning to take a series of pictures of the life at Santiniketan, and subsequently, of all that is realy beautiful in Indian life in other parts of India for making films of them which will be shown in important culture centres of the Western world under the direction of the Association Europeanne das Amis de Tagore which has organised with their help in Paris after their return from their last Indian tour towards the end of 1932. The object of the Association is to acquaint the Western peoples with the ideas of the Poet and to interest them in the creative activities of modern India. It is doing good work, having already published illustrated monographs about Viswa Bharathi and extended its activities in other directions towards the fulfilment of its aims.

The artists after finishing their work at Santiniketan will proceed to South India where they will travel extensively for studying the South Indian music, dancing and architecture.—United Press.

NANALAL KAVI REFUSES PURSE

But Public Decide To Purchase Books Worth The Amount

(From Our Correspondent).
MORVI, (By Mail).

A series of lectures by Nanalal Kavi was arranged by the public under the presidentship of His Highness. Out of three literary discourses the most interesting were on Raj Dharma and Yog Dharma. The public as a mark of respect offered a purse to the Kavi which he declined to accept. The public have, however, undertaken to buy his publications quivalent to the amount of the purse.

EYE SPECIALIST.

His Highness has donated a yearly grant to a private practitioner, Mr. Gani Memon. He is treating patients freely in his poorly equipped hospital. Without any operation this beneficent institution managed by one man has achieved commendable results in that out of five hundred cases treated this year none proved a failure.

"ALL LIFE IS EDUCATION"

Vice-Chancellor's Address To Dacca Graduates

DACCA, (By Mail).

Addressing the students, who had received the Degrees and prizes the Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University urged on them the necessity of planning their lives and to do that was to do what an architect did with a building.

"Most of us do not know where we stand; the typical intelligent man or woman of the time is a sceptic and is proud of it. As it is necessary to be sceptical it is equally necessary to have faith. There is that imperishable substance wrought by our daily actions, our decisions, our courage and fidelity which increases or diminishes the spiritual property of society. Your University has tried to teach you these things. You are not educated for the sake of being educated; the real purpose of this education is to equip you for life and in a sense all life is education. One of our severest duties is that of self-judgment; the tendency to drift must be opposed strenuously.

In the language of Bernard Shaw-"To be in Hell is to drift: To be in Heaven is to steer. That is the ideal before you, the direction of the thought and action of this country in the new order of things that we visualise".—A.P.

KIDNAPPER GOT FRIGHTENED

CANTON (ILLINOIS), (By Mail)

Billie Borah, eight-year-old relative of Senator William E. Borah, former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was kidnapped the other day.

The kidnapper, however, became frightened and finally released the boy from his motor-car six miles from here.

BEWARE!!!!

Before seeking admission in any Institution for Cambridge Senior, London Matric Cambridge Higher, Electric & Mechanical Engineering, Bombay Advocate's Test, Public Service Commission test, Commercial Diplomas, S. L. C. & Matric, read the Prospectus of Anglo-American College, 100 Godown Street, Madras, where Master Aziz son of a Nawab of the Punjab, and nephew of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Late Governor of the Punjab & Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, A. D. C. to His Majesty George V, Mr. Khader, Zemindar of Ajarkhad, Master Singh, son of the Raja of Mohul Patna, Mr. Mcmohan, a European Officer, and Mr. Simachalam Vice-President of the Guntur District Board & M. L. C. of Madras, have read for Senior Cambridge and Mr. Pearce, a European Officer, for Inter B. Sc. of London University in Engineering.

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IL DUCE STRIKES AT PRESS

Ban On New York Times

The outburst of severity on the part of the Italian Government toward the American press—which has found expression in the banning of "The New York Times" and the expulsion of Darid Darrah, "The Chicago Tribune" correspondent—follows a number of measures of a similar nature against British, cables Mr. Arnaldo Cortesi to the "New York Times."—

But whereas the measures against the British newspapers may have been due to the particular Italian state of mind toward the British press in general, the measures against the American papers cannot claim the same justification.

The use of strong methods in dealing with the foreign press is all the more remarkable inasmuch as it was tried early in the Fascist regime but abandoned as soon as its uselessness was realized.

The strange part of these measures, such as the one taken in "The New York Times" case, is that most authorities here are convinced they are powerless to change the attitude of the newspapers against which the measures are directed. The majority are willing to concede that the banning of newspapers is certain to irritate rather than placate them and will result in no financial loss for them since the number of copies sold in Italy is negligible.

These considerations, however, are not taken into account, the attitude being that the only way at the government's disposal to show disapproval when newspapers print things it does not like to forbid them to enter Italian territory. The ban is a mere gesture, having as its only object to record the government's protest.

This is borne out by the looseness with which the ban is applied. The "New York Times," for instance, was to be barred from Italy from June 12. All copies that have arrived since then, however, have been reaching the writer's office regularly, and other subscribers also have been receiving theirs as usual.

The only difference now is that no copies are on sale at news stands.

It will be interesting to see how long the ban will be maintained. In theory, the measure is to remain in force until the newspaper changes its attitude. In practice, however, such a ban is usually lifted in a fortnight or three weeks.

The Viceroy has consented to receive a civic address to be presented by the Allahabad Municipality. His Excellency will be presented with the address in the Government House which he will inspect.

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PROGRESS!

THE PROGRESS of an Institution entirely depends on the amount of Public Confidence placed on it. The "HINDUSTHAN" justifies fully the Confidence placed on it by numerous policy-holders, agents and patrons—to whom Our Sincere Thanks are due—and the same is reflected in the tremendous Record-breaking progress of New Business in Successive Years, thus maintaining its proud position as the

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"Genuine Transactions" In Cotton

Director Of American Cotton Exchange Puts In Defence

Declares Police Punters Would Have Been Given Delivery If They Had Asked For It

At the resumed hearing of the American Cotton Exchange case before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday the accused Chimanlal Purshottam, Managing Director of the Exchange, filed his written statement in defence.

The accused is charged with having aided and abetted in conducting a common gaming house and also being found in it when the C. I. D. carried out a raid on the premises of the American Cotton Exchange on April 9 last.

NO OUTSIDERS ALLOWED

The accussd, in the course of his statement, said that along with six other subscribers he formed and registered the American Cotton Exchange with the object of providing facilities to its members for dealing in American cotton.

Rules were framed for conducting business which was restricted to only members. They were provided with a card and four tickets for their constituents. No outsider was allowed in the trading ring where the business was transacted.

The transactions were in units of 1000 lbs. of cotton which is equal to 2 bales of 500 lbs. each.

It was the object of the Exchange to facilitate the delivery of cotton, for which the rules and regulations were framed. The members were given 'souda' books bearing the stamp of the Exchange and the rate in Indian money for 100 lbs. of cotton, on each date, which was the closing rate of the previous date and which rate is in accordance with the weight of the American cotton for one pound.

"No Transactions In Pies."

To facilitate the entries in the 'souda' books members instead of writing 1000 lbs. would write the figure "10" which is equal to 1000 lbs. of cotton of two bales.

The accused denied that the transactions were on the basis of 100 pies as alleged by Sub-Inspector Gawde.

"This explanation has been sought to be given by him with the purpose of bringing these genuine transactions in cotton within the purview of the Gaming Act," the accused said.

Explaining the nature of the transactions done at the Exchange the accused stated that if a member did not take delivery of the purchased cotton he would have to pay the difference in price based on the buying rate at 5-1/2 annas for every American cent.

The price of 100 lbs. of American cotton would be Rs. 34-6. The customer would also in addition pay Rs. 1-1 or Rs. 1-9 which would represent the fractions.

Delivery Would Have Been Given

The accused stated that if the punters Fulchand and Shrinivas, the police witnesses had asked for delivery they would have been given it. If there was a default then the matter would be referred to the Exchange and in accordance with the rules the dispute would be settled.

The accused then furnished the Court with full details of transactions entered into by the two punters named Shrinivas Fatechand and Fulchand Keshrimal. He maintained that these transactions were genuine as the punters could have obtained delivery.

No Profit Or Gain.

"I submit that it is erroneous to charge me with being the keeper of a gaming house. I have received no gain or profit out of the earnings of the members. The members paid their subscription before they started business and moreover the amount of Rs. 250 per month which I received was a return for my services as a secretary and therefore cannot be termed my profit or gain, as contemplated in the Gaming Act.

"I deny that I have assisted anybody in carrying on gaming," the accused said pleading his innocence and praying to be acquitted.

The witnesses for the defence were then examined.

DISREGARDED TRAIN WHISTLE

Jury's Virdict On Oilman Who Was Killed In Railway Accident

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of death caused by fracture of the skull and rupture of the brain due to his having been accidentally knocked down by a fast up-train, was returned to-day by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on a young Hindu Hamersingh Samarsingh by name.

Hamersingh was employed as an oilman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway and evidence given before the Coroner disclosed, that on Saturday morning, the day of the fatal accident, he had been to the Bombay Central Station for work as usual.

"As my train was passing the Bombay Central Cabin I sounded the whistle," said H. F. Popat, a motorman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, "because I had to negotiate a curve. As I passed the cabin I noticed the deceased in the centre of my track. He was only fifteen yards in front of me and was walking towards Grant Road. I repeated the whistle and applied the brakes. When the train stopped he was almost dead."

The Jury, therefore, added the following rider: The deceased disregarded the warning.

GALE FATALITY AT MAHIM

Cocoa-Nut Tree Crashes And Kills Old Woman In Hut

BOMBAY (Monday)

The strong gale that blew in the early hours of the morning to-day, was responsible for the death of a ninety-year-old woman at Mahim.

A giant cocoanut tree at Moghul Lane, Mahim, which had withstood the onset of many gales in the past, was uprooted by the wind.

The tree fell with a crash on a small hut of corrugated iron-sheets that stood close-by, and smashed it to smithereens.

Parwatibai Mangalpini, an old woman, who was sleeping inside the hut at the time, was crushed to death.

Her body was later extricated from the debris.

Ghanashyampuri Mangalpuri, the son of the deceased, who slept outside the hut, had a miraculous escape.

At the inquest held on the body to-day the Coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental death.

Two Members Of Alleged Gang Of Tricksters Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

The City Police have discovered the existence of a gang operating in the City who are trying to dupe the public by passing off pieces of metal coated with gold as genuine gold.

The Nagpada Police have arrested two persons, one Hindu and another Muslim, in this connection at Bhendy Bazar Mussafarkhana last evening. Seven pieces of metal coated with gold were alleged to have been found in their possession.

Mahomed Akbar Hussein and Janaki Prasad Nandaram, the two arrested persons, were placed before Mr. Oscar-Brown, at the Mazagaon Court to-day and remanded to police custody till August 5.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR UNEMPLOYED PARSIS

Charity Trusts Discuss Grave Problem

Problems of unemployment, co-ordination of charity relief, and general amelioration of the poorer classes of the Parsi community were discussed at a conference of leading Parsi Charity Trusts convened by the Parsi Panchayat on July 17 last.

The Conference decided to open an Employment Bureau with a view to find jobs firstly, for those depending on the Charity Trusts and then to those who were in need of a job. It was primarily meant for men, but the names of women in need of a job would also be registered.

A scheme to start an Industrial home in which unemployed Parsis for whom employment could not be secured by the Bureau was suggested. Suitable work would be given, to them whereby they would earn something. A committee of six was appointed to prepare the details of the scheme.

A committee consisting of Sir P. C. Sethna, Sir S. B. Billimoria, Mr. R. P. Masani, and some others was appointed thoroughly to examine the important question of medical examination and treatment of school-children. A scheme for organising the work will be submitted by the Committee at the next session of the Conference on August 23.

Seth Hukumchand's Munificence

JULLUNDUR, July 22.

Seth Sugumchand Nauharia has donated Rs. 1,00,000 for the improvement of the local Sanatan Dharma Middle School.

He has already established a free dispensary in the town for public benefit.—United Press.

DEATH AFTER DRINKING TODDY

A middle-aged carpenter, living at Fort, drank a bottle of toddy on Sunday morning, suddenly felt giddy, became unconscious and subsequently died.

The body was taken to the Morgue, but no foul play is suspected.

WEEK-END RAIDS IN CITY

21 Arrested In Rooms Suspected To Be Gambling Dens

BOMBAY, Monday

Twentyone persons were arrested by the City Police in two gambling raids carried out by them at Kalachowkie during the week-end.

In the first raid Jenoo Laxman and eight others were arrested when the Kalachowkie Police raided a suspected gambling den at Raoji Shusthal Road on Sunday afternoon. The accused are stated to have been playing in cards at the time of arrest. In the second raid twelve persons were arrested in a room at Rangayya's Chawls, Lal Baug on Saturday.

All the arrested persons were released on bail at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

STRANGE STORY OF STOLEN GRAMOPHONE

BOMBAY, Monday.

That thieves are concentrating their activity on gramophone shops is evident by another story that was heard at the Girgaum Court to-day in which an Anglo-Indian lady was involved, innocently as was stated on her behalf.

In this case Lamington Road Police were successful in recovering one gramophone and two dozen records from the lady in question. Two Muslims were also arrested.

The occasion for the Police investigation was a complaint lodged by Achut Shivaram, a dealer in gramophones, that one gramophone was stolen from his shop on July 4.

INNOCENT VICTIM

The Police carried on enquiries and at last recovered the gramophone, two dozen gramophone records, two leather cases and some other articles from Mrs. Ethel Florence Gaynor.

In this connection the Police arrested Mrs. E. F. Gaynor and two Muslims on Friday last.

When they were produced before the Girgaum Court to-day, Mr. Gaynor, applying for his wife's release on bail stated that Ismail Ebrahim, one of the accused was their next door neighbour and one day during his absence, he (Ismail) asked his wife to keep the articles for a couple of days on the plea that he was going up-country.

Hence his wife, he said, obliged the accused Ismail by allowing him to keep the gramophone, records, etc., in their house.

Mrs. Gaynor was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 while the two other accused were remanded into custody till August 2.

CITY PLEADER FOUND DEAD

Body Washed Ashore Two Days After He Left Home

BOMBAY, Monday.

The body of Mr. G. R. Desai (48), a pleader of the Bombay High Court, was found washed ashore, wedged in between two pieces of rock in the sea wall at Marine Lines on Sunday.

Mr. Desai left his residence in Laxmi Building, Lamington Road, at 11-30 a.m. on Friday. That evening he did not return home and his relatives became anxious. They searched for him in the city and also reported the matter to the police.

His body was found washed ashore on Sunday.

At the inquest Dr. D. R. Desai, brother of Mr. G. R. Desai, said that his brother had been in a depressed state of mind for some time past. In May last he fractured the left arm in an accident. He had also not been able to realise moneys owing to him by certain persons for whom he (Mr. Desai) had worked hard.

The Coroner's jury gave the following verdict.

"Body in an advanced state of decomposition; cause of death cannot be ascertained. It appears to be a case of drowning in the sea."

Need For New Social Policy & Planning

MENACE OF PRESSURE OF POPULATION

Prof. Radha Kamal Mukerjea's Interesting Lectures

MADRAS (By Mail)

"The Balance and Optimum of Population—an Ecological Theory and its Application to India" is the theme of a series of lectures by Professor Radha Kamal Mukherjea of Lucknow University at Senate House, Madras under the Sir William Meyer Foundation.

In his first lecture the professor referred to the poulation conditions in different countries of the world and said that the present difficult situation could be relieved by freer opportunity being afforded to oriental peoples to migrate into lands where for political considerations 'a dog in the manger policy' was being pursued. He said the growth and dcay of human beings in number was one of the most significant of social phenomena and yet there was hardly any domain in economics or sociology which was in a more unsatisfactory position or which had been treated in a more unscientific manner than the subject of population.

"EQUILIBRIUM DENSITY"

Proceeding he said: Ample evidence was forthcoming, not only from different parts of India but from densely inhabited areas to support the theory that if the 'equilibrium density' of population be overstepped, human numbers would be restored to an average abundance by a reduction of the survival rate. 900 millions of Asiatics were to-day confined to a territory which formed but four per cent of the Globe's surface while 650 millions of Euro-Americans occupied six times that area. The density of population per square mile in India, China and Japan was 195.193. and 441 respectively as against 34.14 and 12 to 15 of the U.S.A., South Africa and South America. It was this differential population pressure leading to disparity in standards of life which invited and would invite vaster migratory movement. Now that America practically refused to take in Indians, Japanese or Chinese, if Australia remained a barren void, and South and East Africa, still persisted in their policy of exclusion of Indians, the Indians, Chinese and Japanese, he said would have to go somewhere. Where could that be except the undeveloped lands in the monsoon areas of the equatorial regions?

THIS FOOD SHORTAGE

Again, there was another direction in which the outward thrust of population had been even heavier and that was in the temperate and cold lands of Mangolia, Manchuria and Asiatic Russia, where to-day there were as many as 34 million Asiatic Colonists meeting an attenuated stream of Russian immigration from the West. From calculations based on the rates of natural increase and the present dietary and standards of living of Oriental and western peoples, said the Professor, it had been reckoned that the food shortage to-day was nearly equal to the produce of 12 million acres in the one case and 8 in the other; in other words, in order that the world might not continue its chronic food shortage it would have to add 20 million acres to its agricultural front every year. The temperate lands had been occupied in the 19th cenntury. The lands that people could settle in were in the cold zone of the north or the tropical zones of Africa and South America. It was in these areas that European labour was unable to thrive. Hence, the claim of the Orientals in these areas became more irresistible, if the problem were viewed in the larger perspective of a world structure of agriculture and industry.

Concluding he said: Coming to our own country, there is an imperative need to-day in order that the pressure of population in India may be relieved, for a new social policy and planning. All customs and traditions, institutions and social habits which encourage large families are economic misfits in this land of heavy population.

REGULATION OF NUMBERS

MADRAS (By Mail).

Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee in his second lecture at the Madras University on the Test of Optimum Population under the Meyer Foundation this evening (July 19) said:—

All animals tend to approach a certain desirable density which is maintained by a series of adaptations extending beyond the life of the species and touching the lives of other animals. Psychological factors already count in the regulation of numbers among animals which have adopted the territorial system and developed strong migratory habits. In the case of animals it is natural selection in the course of the struggle for existence, which on the whole determines the desirable density, the point at which the average expectation of life is highest.

IN INDIA

Man's control of food, shelter and clothing has superseded periodicity of sex life, made the mature period longer, and diminished the importance of the natural check of numbers in the low rate of reproduction. Further, social and psychological factors often work the other way promoting prolification. Owing to social suggestion and other causes, puberty begins very early in India and reproduction has not been unusual at thirteen. Ancestor worship, the desire for a male child, polygamy and the economic dependence of woman who has become sexually passive have all contributed in India to remove the natural checks of frequent reproduction.

That in many parts of India the rate of reproduction tends to expand or contract in correspondence with good or bad harvests indicates that the population has overstepped an equilibrium density. The rate of mortality also is observed to contract or expand in sympathy with good or bad harvests.

During a famine or scarcity the consumption of wheat which contains vitamin 'B' is considerably reduced while milk and milk products as well as fresh vegetables, all rich in vitamin 'C' have to be discarded altogether. This seems to have unfavourable effects on fertility. On the other hand, there are some diseases like diarrhoea dysentey, beri-beri, malnutritional oedemas, epidemic dropsy and xeropthalmia which are found especially in India and China and caused by inadequate or faulty diets. Some epidemics of disease again, may lower the birth rate by attacking particularly women of the child bearing age and bringing down their numbers.

MULTHUS' MISTAKE

It is thus in many zones of human concentration in India there is a steady dimunition of birth rate while both vitality and mean duration of life are exceedingly low. The average expecation of life in India is 24.7 years only as compared with 50 years in most of the European countries. In the latter, life has lengthened at the amazing space of 40 years per century; during the last century India has shown but slight increase of longevity. That birth rate declines if the population continues for long above its average abundance along with dimunition of resistance to epidemics was never anticipated by Malthus, though this is best evidence of the reality of the Malthusian positive checks in India, even though war and famine no longer scourge back population to a suitable density as before. A moderative reproduction and a high average expectation of life must be in the forefront of social policy and family planning in India in order that we may combat successfully the evils of over population which substracts so much from the joy of life, labour and leisure and defeats so many of social, ameliorative and educational programmes in India.

FACTORS OF OVER-POPULATION

MADRAS (By Mail.)

Analysing the factors of overpopulation in India in his third Meyer Foundation Lecture at the Senate House under the auspices of the Madras University this evening (July 20). Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee stressed at the outset that in the monsoon high temperature and humidity reduced man's resting requirement and requirement at work by 7 to 14 per cent below western standards and thus were indirectly responsible for a cheap dietary. On an average 10 per cent of the total calories needed were obtained from protein in India among the industrial workers as compared with 18 to 19 per cent in Swedish and French diets and about 75 per cent on an average from carbohydrates as compared with 50 per cent of the energy content in western diets.

As population pressure increased in India there was a tendency everywhere not merely to use more carbohydrates than proteins, since the former were cheaper, but also to supersede all such valuable foods as dairy products, animal foods and fruits; while in years of scarcity and famine the exclusive dependence on leaves, seeds, and roots implied a chronic mal-nutrition on a scale unparalleled elsewhere.

USE OF LAND.

Not merely was the dietary much cheaper, but the energy was also obtained through more economical use of the land in India and China than in the west. Thus it was estimated that 100 acres could support 100 to 110 persons in India as compared with 45 to 50 persons who might be supported by a 100 acres in Great Britain. That advantage in India was due to the complete omission of annual raising and dependence on a vegetarian diet based mainly on seeds, roots and vegetables.

The speaker proceeding said that climate also indirectly promoted prolification in India by contributing to earlier maturity. The majority of the Indian females were capable of matrimonial life from the age of 15, however unfit for it they might be physically. Thus the reproductive period was longer. In large parts of India where the lower caste dominated child marriage became an added factor in multiplication. The custom of universal marriage irrespective of economic considerations had also received the sanction of religion while the desire to bear and beget children had been translated into a religious sentiment both in India and China. A high development of parental impulses had also contributed to encourage multiplication. The low social position of the woman who was also protected in some degree against hard work in the fields by taboos also encouraged frequent childbearing irrespective of her physical suffering or economic incapacity.

MUSLIM CUSTOM.

The Mahomedans not only had, said the speaker, discarded the prohibition of widow remarriage but had adopted polygamy throughout northern India. The Mahomedan custom of adopting more than one and as many as four wives who served as field labourers in new reclamations, contributed towards the success of agricultural colonisation in virgin wilderness islands and swamps, where the delta-building rivers met the sea in Bengal. In the shifting settlements in the sand dunies and jungles, Mahomedan colonists living far away from the parent villages employed women as agricultural labourers and established new homes by marrying them.

But for the greater part of India polygamy had become an economic misfit and menace due to the heavy population pressure and must be abolished by legislation. An Aryan religious settlement like ancestor worship among the Hindus or an ancient semitic tradition of multiplication of wives that might have been appropriate for roving and fighting pastoral races were anomalies and anachronisms in modern overpopulated India and must sooner or later be abjured.

The uncertainties of agriculture in monsoon lands diminished thrift and prudence, while a faulty land distribution also discouraged the accumulation and investment of capital by the small holder. The chance from cultivating proprietorship to tenantry and from tenantry to the proletariat, characteristic of the agrarian history in China and India in the recent decades also had tended to sap all initiative and desire for a high standard of living.

Concluding the speaker said:

"Social reform, land reform, education, diversification of rural employment, encouragement of thrift through the establishment of village credit institutions, removal of isolation of the villager and his acquaintance with the urban amenities of life, all these are great population—discourages, which must be made available for the Indian masses in the second half of this cen- in order that they may have more capacity and leisure for political and cultural progress."—A. P.

HARTAL IN GODHRA

Merchants Demonstrate Protest Against Weights And Measures Act

(From Our Correspondent)

GODHRA, July 21.

In order to express their protest against the application of the Bombay Uniform Weights and Measures Act to this district from August 1 next all the traders in this town observed a complete hartal to-day closing down all their business for the day. A huge meeting of the people was held in the afternoon when strong protest was voiced by several speakers against the provisions and rules of the Act which, they said, put the traders and the consumers eventually to heavy losses.

A resolution of protest requesting Government to exempt this district from the operation of the Act for at least a month was adopted and a committee was appointed to do the needful in the matter.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEACUE

The Champions' Sensational Defeat

The two remaining matches of the I. F. L. were completed by this week end. On Saturday the Mahim sports played their last game with the Portuguese Heroes and were lucky to win by a solitary goal.

On Sunday the G. S. Medical College, the champion of the League, suffered a sensational defeat in their match against the Bengal Club, who stands fourth in the League table. This was the first defeat of the medicos in the League. The Home team played a brilliant game and took a lead of two goals within the first 10 minutes. If they played in such a form in the earlier part of the League, they would have every chance of being runners at least though not Champions. The medica's came on equal level through Paranjpe, who was responsible for two goals, in the second half. Before the close of the game, Chuni of Bengal Club had the honour of scoring the winning goal.

RESULT.

BENGAL CLUB	3
G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE.	2

Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament

The entries for the Satiranjan Memorial Shield under the Indian Football League will definitely close on the 25th instant. Five days' time for entry into the tournament has been extended. All the matches of the tournament will be played on Saturdays Sundays and public holidays only. The opening match will be played on the 3rd August. The entry fee has been fixed for Rs. 10 plus affiliation fee of Rs. 3 only. Entries can be made on any day between 7-30 a.m. and 9-30 p.m. in the Bengal Club premises at Farel.

SPORT KNOWS NO RACIAL BARRIERS

Sir Stanley Jackson Is Glad There Is No Speed Limit In Cricket

Sir Stanley Jackson, in an address to Manchester Luncheon Club on "Sport and cricket," in mail week spoke not only with the enthusiasm of a famous cricketer but also with an administrator's knowledge of the part that sport plays in sweetening race relationships in distant parts of the Empire, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Of later years, Sir Stanley said, there had been a tremendous increase in the number of sports being patronised by nuge numbers of people in the British Isles. The last fortnight had provided a great example. He could remember the time, not so many years ago, when horse-racing, football, and cricket were enough, and collected thousands of people to watch them. Of late years there had been many other sports, or so-called sports, added to them, and these to-day drew their thousands, and at weekends their millions.

"I do not think it has ever been questioned," he continued, "that it is in the best interests of the country that people should take t' is great interest in sport. It is peculiar, this love of sport, and especially this love of watching it, to the British people. I am glad it is, because I often wonder what on earth they would do if they did not spend their time watching sport. The British people were the first to realise the value of sport. Others attempted to emulate us with varying success. It has been my good fortune to visit various Dominions and colonies, and I know perfectly well what a tremendous lot it has meant to those responsible for the administration to have the assistance of British sports and games in creating friendliness and good understanding among the people of those countries."

MOSLEM AND HINDU.

The games had, of course, been imported into those countries by those who originally went out there, but it did not take the natives long to lear them and excel at them and come over here (or meet our teams who went over there) and hold their own against our best. He had known sport succeed in creating friendliness when all other e orts had failed. In Bengal, where the position was always rather awkward because the numbers of Mohammedans and Hindus were more or less equal, the two sects would meet one another at games when politically, socially, and even commercially they were estranged. Sir Stanley told of the ease with which he had been able to persuade Mohammedans and Hindus to play together in his cricket side, though he had been told that he would have some difficulty in doing so. It was the same thing in South Africa.

Coming specially to cricket, "about which he was supposed to know something," Sir Stanley Jackson said: "I have been out of it for a long time, and I do not think at times I know as much as I did. After thirty years I find the game much as it used to be. It still manages to hold the support and affection of many thousands of people, and we all hope it will go on doing so. Coming here reminds me vividly of old Manchester days, especially those matches that used to be described by the press (no doubt in some ways correctly) as 'battles of the roses.' All those crowds were all good friends, and it is wonderful how those games are remembered by people who have seen them, especially outside the old country.

THE SENTRY'S QUESTION.

"In the South African War I was for a time in a Lancashire regiment—the King's Own Regiment—and I had in my company one Yorkshireman. Once when I was going round at night I found him on sentry, and after he had reported all quiet he said, 'May I ask a question?' When I told him he might he asked, 'Did Somerset beat Yorkshire?' I replied, 'You must not think about that while you're on sentry. The whole camp is depending on you.' He replied, 'Yes sir. Is it true ' Later the sergeant gave me a message from the man. The man had said, 'The captain asked m: if I had anything to report. You can tell him I lost my blinkin' half-crown."

Sir Stanley Jackson regretted the tendency to think too much in terms of first-class cricket. The hundreds and hundreds of elevens playing school and club cricket, especially school cricket, provided the foundation on which first-class cricket ultimately rested. These teams would go on even if first-class cricket ceased. For schools cricket certainly was a wonderful game. It promoted many qualities of high value.

If he were asked to suggest improvements in the game he would find it not difficult to make suggestions, but when it came to practising them it was extraordinary how impracticable they were. People could make suggestions, and though they might not be contrary to the laws contained in a book they might sometimes not be desirable because they might possibly spoil the game. The experimental alteration to the lbw rule in first-class cricket seemed to be going on satisfactorily. But the question now seemed to be what would happen if it were applied to second-class cricket. Those who played first-class cricket had got to learn the game down below, and it would not do for them when they reached first-class cricket to find things were entirely different.

NO SPEED-LIMIT.

The public were prepared to support cricket wholeheartedly, but they wanted to feel they were enjoying themselves and more or less getting their money's worth. He would not criticise slow play, for he knew that sometimes it could not be avoided, but he did sometimes wonder whether some batsmen had not been too impressed by the signs they saw round them when they were motoring and thought they were batting in a built-up area. He was glad to say there was no speed-limit in cricket. Those who played must realise that the public came for entertainment. They even paid entertainment tax, and wanted something in return for it. He wanted to see the game as far as possible "speeded up" in a sensible way, not foolishly.

We had many reasons to be thankful in England and one of them was that people did possess the peculiar and priceless instinct for occupying their leisure and enjoying themselves in sports and games. Some of the popularity of games was that they were admirably conducted, and the people who went and watched them behaved as model crowds. It was desirable that control should be in the hands of men who carried the public confidence. In that case the public could go and get their pleasure out of it, and at the same time some real benefit.

Riding Engagements For Poona Season

Burn Will Ride For Maharaj Madan Singh And Selby For Mr. Avasia

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Several owners have been busy making riding arrangements for the Poona Season, which will commence shortly. I understand that Mr. P. B. Avasia has engaged C. Selby to ride for the stable. Tod Hewitt who trains for Maharaj Madan Singh has secured first call on the services of T. Burn, who has relinquished his Ceylon engagements.

Alec Higgins who is due shortly from Australia with a large number of new importations, will have W. Scanlan as first jockey and L. Marrable to ride the lightweights.

Jimmy Robinson who was on holiday in England will have first claim on Norman Whiteside, who also went home to enjoy a well-earned holiday.

Two new thoroughbreds which are due shortly are: ASBESTOS a French colt by Asterus—Cridos and a 3-year-old filly by Kantar—Tarantulle also bred in France. Trainer N. Raymond recently took charge of GREAT GABLE, an English horse, for one of his patrons.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Govind Ballabh Pant Leaves For Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAINI TAL, July 21

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant M.L.A., Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, left Naini Tal yesterday afternoon for Lucknow to attend a meeting of the Congress Reception Committee.

The meeting will consider the appointment of several sub-Committees for making arrangements for the next session of the Indian National Congress which will be held at Lucknow in March 1936. A reception Committee will also be formed and its office bearers appointed.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, will return to Naini Tal on the 23rd instant.

One Year Jail For Giving Fatal Blow

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has sentenced Lance Bombardier Daniel Firth of the Mhom Artillery to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 304-A I.P.C. for giving a blow on the face of Tarankrisha Dutta, a mistri in the krm of Messrs. B. H. Smith and Co., Dharamtala Street, which resulted in his death within 24 hours—United Press.

Our South India Letter

MUSLIM CONFERENCE WANTS SEPARATE ELECTORATE

But Muslims Are Not Anti-National, Says President

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 20.

Now that the reforms are going to be worked each party, be it political or communal is busy with its propaganda. Presiding over the District Muslim Conference at Kurnool recently, Mr. Abdul Hakim of Madras wanted separate electorates for Muslims and held that they alone can ensure the progress of the Muslim community which forms a minority. He went on to say: "If we insist upon separate electorates under the constitution, it is not because Muslims are anti-national. It is only to give a greater impetus for progress during this transitional period, so that Muslims might stand abreast of our Hindu Brethren and not lag behind them in the service of the greater India we are looking forward to."

A number of resolutions were passed at the Conference relating to Muslim representation in services etc. The resolution regarding separate electorates runs thus: This conference requests the Government not to re-open the question of separate electorates and make it subject to the vote of the provincial councils, but leave it to the committees themselves to come to an agreement as otherwise it will give rise to communal bitterness."

PRESIDENCY CIVIC AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Bezwada Municipal Council had to be adjourned as a protest against the high-handed and arbitrary manner in which the agenda is alleged to have been prepared. The resolution was sponsored by Mr. D. Srinivasa Sarma, Congress member and was carried 14 voting for and 11 against.

With a view to lay out public parks in the Town the Guntur Municipal Council at its last meeting resolved to borrow Rs. 50,000 from the Kurnool District Board. It may be brought to the notice of the "Chronicle" readers that a member of parks previously laid by the Municipality itself were not properly cared and Guntur public doubt the proper spending of this sum.

Calcutta, July 22:—A Dutchman named Hoogstratten described as a notorious gambler has been arrested by the Calcutta police on charge of cheating a Punjabi, who had recently come here from Punjab to start business.—United Press.

OLD DIVIDEND-PAYING SHARES.

COTTON MILL SHARES, DHAKESWARI & MOHINI. BEST IN THE MARKET. PAID HIGHEST DIVIDEND AT 10 PER CENT.

INVESTORS:—Invest your money in Jalpaiguri Tea shares

Interest varying from 8 to 12 p.c.

Jalpaiguri Tea shares paid highest dividend at 364 per cent.

Last year's Dividend 170 per cent.

SPECULATE—In Calcutta Stock Exchange Shares, i.e., Howrah, Kamarhatty and other shares; or invest your money in those shares.

For Rates and other particulars, please write to:—

INVESTORS' GUIDE
1, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Branches at:—
DACCA & COMILLA.

LIFE A BURDEN FROM INDIGESTION.

Here is a letter of the utmost interest to all sufferers from stomach trouble in any form.

It is the experience of a man whose life was a burden because of the terrible internal pains which followed gastric influenza, but who finally found complete relief through Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. It is the story of Mr. J. H. S. and his original letter is on our files. He writes:—

"Early this year I had gastric influenza which left me with chronic indigestion, which embodied terrible internal pains with palpitation and constipation. For several months life was a burden; nothing gave me relief until a neighbour recommended Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. After taking it for two days the internal pains became less acute and in a fortnight everything was quite normal with me. I can now eat anything without the least qualm."

And if you suffer from stomach trouble of any sort remember that you can get just the same relief as this man did, but be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist for store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 8, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 21, 1354
Parsi: Behman 20, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 12m.
Sunset 7h. 18m.
Hightide 5-28; 17-17
Lowtide 11-10.

Council of State by-election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency: Scrutiny of nomination papers.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Garrison XV, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Mud Sports in aid of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Cross Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Football Match: Gloucesters vs. Durham L. I., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 26

Football Match: Essex Regiment vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 27.

S S Carthage with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Football Match: Durham L. I. vs. Rest of League, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

YOUTH LODGE

The members of the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, will meet at a Tea Party, this evening (Tuesday) at 6-30 S.T. in the Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE.

At the Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on Gnan Yoga today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GIRGAUM DT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the G.D.C.C. will be held at 6-30 p.m. on Friday July 26, at the Committee's Office.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss M. K. Davis, will deliver a lecture on "The Bombay Children Act and Juvenile Courts."

CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA.

The Honorary Secretary of the Chikitsak Samooha, Bombay, reports that the following persons have enlisted themselves as Life Members of the Chikitsak Samooha by paying Rs. 60 each:—

Mr. Vithal D. Wagle, Mr. Dattaram M. Parab, Mr. Mangesh J. Sanzgiri, Mr. Kesharinath D. Wagle, Mr. Chandrakant D. Wagle, Mr. Ramrao P. Kabadi, Mr. Raghunath D. Wagle, Mr. Dattaram M. Pai, Mr. Dhondnath K. Rege, Mr. Mukund V. Lad and Mr. Jagannath D. Wagle.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON FINE ART.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, will read a paper on "Some Personal Impressions of Elephanta and Ellora" on Thursday July 25 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association, Ravelin St., Fort, when Principal McKenzie, President of the Association, will preside.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.

In the event of there being no heavy rain, the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near the Musjid Bridge on Thursday, July 25, at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.

KRISHNA

TALKIES. Dubash Theatre.
Daily at
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS
FIFTH WEEK!
EASTERN ARTS'
PROUD PRESENTATION
"Bharatki Beti"
Moving Story—Fine Drama—
Superb Acting
Unsurpassed All-Star Cast
RATTAN BAI
YASMIN, SAROJINI, KAMALA, DADI SARKARI, HAMID, GOPE, SHIVDASNI
The Best Picture in Town
NEXT THURSDAY at 2 p.m.
SPECIAL
"ZENANA" SHOW
NEXT THURSDAY 25th July
at 2 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"One New York Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kid Millions". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Noor-E-Yaman". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Goin' to Town". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.*
WELLINGTON—"Romance of Manhattan". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-Ki-Betty." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Babes in Toyland." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Just Imagine." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"The Lightning Warrior" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m. Special Anniversary Programme. 1 p.m. Available Market rates. 2 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music specially arranged for the occasion by the Management of the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. "A Surprise." 7-30 p.m. European Programme. Dance music. Ambrose and His Orchestra. Roy Fox and His Band. (Decca). 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9 p.m. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. SB. English Anniversary Night. Combined European and Indian Programme.

Empire Broadcasting

(Programmes may be broken into by commentaries on the Davis Cup Inter-Zone Tennis Final).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor, Ernest W Goss. Jessie King (Australian Contralto). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-30 p.m. Talk: 'Foreign Affairs.'* 8-45 p.m. A Light Classical Concert. The Dorothy Hogben Trio: Addash Frydman (Violin). John Gabalfa (Violoncello). Dorothy Hogben (Pianoforte), and Gwladys Garside (Contralto). 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music (contd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcels for Germany direct per S. S. Schonfels will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Islami" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Line Steamer Clan MacWhrater arrived at London on July 20.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 21st idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SONGS—GIRLS—COLOUR
SPECTACLE!

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALSO
LAUREL-HARDY
in "DIRTY WORK"

Corporation Can Contribute To Mayor's Quetta Fund

NARIMAN GIVES RULING BUT WARNS HOUSE

"But This Exceptional Case Should Not Be Made Precedent In Future"

Can the Bombay Municipality contribute towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund?

A constitutional question arose in the debate in the Municipal Corporation on Monday and the Mayor ruled the proposition in order after having it modified.

At the same time he warned the House that no precedent would be made in future of that exceptional case.

Why Not Cheap Taxis!

Another question which aroused a little heated discussion was in regard to the fare of the taxis. The Municipal Corporation wanted cheap taxis and resolved to inform the Commissioner of Police to reduce present taxi fare to six annas and to introduce four annas a mile taxis in the city at an early date.

FOR MAYOR'S QUETTA FUND.

Mr. Y. N. Vedak moved that the Standing Committee be requested to consider and report about the advisibility of contributing a sum of Rs. 7,500 to the Bombay Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji raised a point of order that since the money was to be spent for non-Municipal purpose, the proposition was out of order. Mr. Mathradas pointed out that he sympathised with the laudable object but it was not within their province to spend money towards Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

SPEND IT IN BOMBAY.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram said the money would be spent on the relief of the sufferers in Bombay and therefore the proposition was in order.

Mr. Vedak amended his proposition stating that the money shall be spent in Bombay.

MAYOR'S RULING.

The Mayor in ruling the proposition in order said the proposition as worded at first was not in order as the money was meant to be spent outside Bombay. Strictly under the Municipal Act, the money is required to be spent within the city. Still, however, there are various charitable institutions who receive grants from municipal funds and the Quetta Earthquake refugees being in Bombay, they become part and parcel of the city and therefore they could be helped from the municipal funds. He hoped that this principal would be very much restricted in future and treated as exceptional case. He thought however that the amount mentioned was too large for municipal funds.

Sir J B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to restrict the amount to Rs 2,000.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the amendment.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram's amendment was carried by 51 votes.

"REDUCE TAXI FARES."

Mr. Vedak then moved:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the rate of Fares of Public Taxis in Bombay should be fixed at annas six per mile (instead of annas eight per mile as at present) with a proportionate deduction in the luggage and waiting tariff thereon.

"That the Commissioner of Police be informed accordingly."

Dr. Alban DeSouza seconded the proposition.

Mr. Goonderdas Morarji opposed the proposition and said they did not know the real situation and it was not fair for them to commit themselves on the question.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan also thought that the matter was complicated. There were about 5,000 men in the taxi business who will suffer if the fares are reduced.

Prof. Davar moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law, Procedure and Rules Committee for report.

OWNERS' ADVANTAGES.

Prof. Davar said in every respect the taxi owners were at an advantage than before. The price of petrol had gone down by a few annas, the cost of second hand cars had gone very low. For instance, a car of Rs. 9,000 was sold after two years' use for only Rs. 2,000 for a taxi car. Owing to smooth and better roads the cost of wear and tear also had gone down. The rubber tyres lasted two years now against one year before.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the taxi drivers plied taxis now for less than eight annas as they did not get as many passengers as before owing to the introduction of bus service in the city.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to consider also the question of taxis for four annas a mile along with the original proposition of reducing taxi fare to six annas a mile.

Mr. M. N Talpade opposed the proposition and urged the House to look to the pockets of the Taxi Owners. The taxi cars plied in Bombay he said, were the best in the world.

A number of councillors—No, No.

Sir J. B Boman Behram asked Mayor if Mr. Talpade could address since he was President of the Taxi Owners Association.

Mr. Talpade said he was only an unpaid Secretary. He had no other interest.

MAKE THEM TAXI-MINDED.

Mr. Talpade said the owners had to spend about Rs. 600 a year on renovation of each car, besides paying taxes. He suggested that the right way was to make the people taxi-minded in the city and so to ask the Commissioner of Police to introduce four annas a mile taxis.

At this stage closure was moved and Sir J. B. Boman Behram's amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Vedak then moved.—

That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the inadequate water supply in the "C" and "D" Wards of the City and he be requested to please see that hence-forth residents of "C" and "D" Wards get a daily constant water supply with sufficient pressure.

LET COMMISSIONER REPORT.

Mr. I. S. Patel moved an amendment to ask the Commissioner to report on the question of supply of water to all wards.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala supported the amendment and said he brought similar resolution last year but the Commissioner had not yet reported on the matter. There was another resolution to the same effect requesting the Commissioner to submit the report but that was still forthcoming. He asked the executive to submit their plans for the adequate water supply to the city before the Corporation so that they might know what steps to take to redress the grievances of the public.

Mr. I. G. Griffiths assured the House that the matter was considered by the Commissioner and his report would be available in the course of a week. He thought no useful purpose would be served by passing the resolution since the report would be in their hands soon.

Mr. I. S. Patel's amendment was passed as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

SEWREE ROBBERY CASE

Woman Suspect Arrested In Bhusaval

In connection with the masked robbery by a gang of Pathans at Sewri Road on the night of July, 3 Mariambai, the kept mistress of Gul Mahomad, a suspect in the case and now in custody, was arrested at Bhusaval on Saturday.

She was produced at Dadar Court on Monday and was remanded to custody till Aug. 8.

THANA MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN

Mr. W. A. Rege Elected By Majority Of 5 Votes

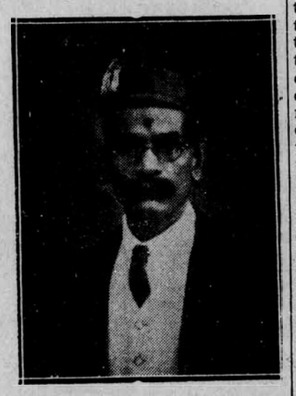
(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, July 22.

Mr. Waman Anant Rege, a prominent pleader in this district, was elected president of the Thana Municipality at its meeting held on last Friday evening.

Fifteen councillors voted for him, while his rival Mr. N. B. Vadhavkar secured the remaining ten votes.

Mr. W. A. Rege was born in 1883 in Sawantwadi state. He matriculated from the B. J. High School, Thana, in 1905. He was an assistant teacher in the Bombay High School of the Aryan Education Society for four years from 1908.

He passed the district pleaders' examination in 1912. He was appointed police prosecutor, but he



MR. W. A. REGE.

resigned the job shortly afterwards. He was returned to the Thana Municipality for the triennium commencing from 1926. He was elected unanimously vice-president of the Municipality in 1928. He was elected to the Municipal School Board in 1926, 1926 and 1932.

After a gap of six years from 1929 to 1935, he again stood as candidate and was elected at the last general election held in May.

CONGRATULATED BY THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Wamanrao Anant Rege, a leading pleader and President elect of the Thana Municipality, was congratulated by the Thana public at a public meeting held at the Mahajanwadi, on Sunday.

Mr. B. A. Padhye, President of the League and Ex-President of the Thana Municipality presided.

Several speeches were made eulogising the abilities of Mr. Rege from whom the public are expecting some reforms, such as water schemes, general sanitation, better control of finances, etc.

Mr. Rege thanked the audience and the Thana public, and was garlanded by the Chairman of the meeting amongst cheers.

ANEY'S APPEAL FOR RUIKER DEFENCE FUND

NAGPUR, July 22.

Mr. M. S. Aney, and six other Berar Congressmen have issued an appeal to the public to liberally contribute to the Ruiker Defence Fund.—United Press.

7 PERSONS CONVICTED FOR GAMBLING

Seven men were found guilty of gambling at Girgaum Court on Monday.

Amir Hussein Hajizulla, stated to be the keeper of a common gaming house was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60, while the six others were fined Rs. 10 each.

The seven persons were arrested on July, 4 in 59 B, Ardeshar Dady Street, when cards and some money was seized.

Lalimli Mills

Representatives of the Lalimli Mills well-known for their woollen and worsted, woven and knitted wear since 1876 are at present touring India with new and attractive samples.

BOMBAY SOUTH KANARA BRAHMIN'S ASSN.

At a meeting of the above Association held on the 19th inst. the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that this meeting of the B.S.K.B. Association, records with deep sorrow the sad untimely death of Mr. V. V. Kanemar, one of the leading members of the class and the oldest member of the Association and conveys its heart-felt and sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Congress And Voters' List

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has appealed to all those citizens of Bombay, who were qualified to vote for the Bombay Legislative Assembly under the new regulations, to get their names registered on the electoral roll, that is at present being prepared by the Collector of Bombay. The Committee also directed the Council of the B.P.C.C. to take immediate action to secure as many names of voters as possible and see that they were put on the roll. The Council must act on their resolution immediately, specially when there are thousands in the city who do not know as to who are entitled to vote. Many do not know that under the literacy qualification every person who has passed the Matriculation Examination is entitled to vote. There is need of great propaganda among women. Under the new regulations every woman, who knows at least to sign her name, in any one of the languages, it might be in French or in Pushtu, is entitled to vote. Of course there are the enumerators specially employed to collect the names of the voters but one cannot be sure that they will get at every voter in the city. There are special qualifications for voters and they can get in their names on the roll only by making an application. Hence it is very essential that the B.P.C.C. prints handbills, enumerating the qualifications of a voter and appealing to them to get their names registered. A special appeal ought to be made to women, who will no doubt play a very important part at the next elections.

Insanitary Dharavi

Dharavi is stated to be the dirtiest spot in Bombay city and until a development scheme for that locality is taken in hand, the people there and in the surrounding area will have to suffer in health. In spite of the vigilance of the Bombay Municipality, in the last two years not less than four unlicensed milch-cattle stables were set in Dharavi accommodating about 400 animals. In some cases the Municipality, after warning the owners to remove the stables, even prosecuted them in the police courts but as the hearing was prolonged over a year the owners kept on the stables pending the decision to the detriment of the health of the people. The municipal cases in police courts are not decided as swiftly as other criminal cases, although lately after the appointment of some of the Honorary Magistrates to try municipal cases, there has been some improvement. The municipality however should in no circumstances allow the stables in the heart of the city, and remove those which already exist as they are a nuisance to the health of the public.

REFERENCE IN NARIMAN'S CASE

Papers To Be Returned To Magistrate

The reference made by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, submitting for the High Court's decision several legal issues in the Nariman's car case came before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia on Monday.

Their Lordships ordered the papers in the case to be returned to the Magistrate, in view of his letter stating that he had given permission to the prosecution to withdraw the case.

WOMEN'S PERFECT-ROLL" CAMPAIGN

Thursday's Meeting At Theosophical Hall

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, a public lecture will be delivered in Gujerati on the subject of the "Enrolment of women voters for the Bombay Legislative Assembly," at the Theosophical Hall, Chowpatty, on Thursday the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m.

All women are cordially invited to attend.

Policeman Arrested For Alleged Murder

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 22.

Ganpat Parvat Salvi, a police constable, who was sent out along with a Jamadar to make inquiries into the reported cases of dacoities in the Shahpur taluka, was arrested by Sub-inspector of the Kinhavli police on a charge of having murdered Kama Bhika Shid at village Hinglud on the outskirts of the place on the night of July 16 last.

It appears that while the suspect Salvi was returning with two others to the headquarters, sequel to an altercation Salvi is alleged to have snatched a "Bhala" (spear) from the hands of one of the persons accompanying him, and speared Kama twice near the ribs, with the result that the victim dropped dead on the ground.

Thana District police are investigating.

B. P. C. C.

Special Meeting On Saturday

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, July 27, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

TRIBUTES TO SEN GUPTA

Calcutta Observes Second Anniversary

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Glowing tributes to the sacred memory of the late Deshpriya Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta were paid to-day at a crowded meeting held at the Albert Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, M.L.A., to celebrate his second death anniversary.

Several speakers, including Mr. J. C. Gupta, Dr. Pramath Nath Banerjee, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das and Mrs. Amrit Kaur addressed the gathering on the sacrifices of and services rendered by the late revered leader and appealed to the audience to emulate his example for attaining India's cherished goal.

Memorial meetings were also held in the suburbs and many public institutions of the city.—United Press.

Help Kidneys
Don't Take Drastic Drugs
Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Adolph Zukor presents
MAE WEST
IN "GOIN' TO TOWN"
A Paramount Picture
Directed by Alexander Hall
Sure, she's a lady! You can tell by her walk, she's got class!
PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Telephone No. 22351, Post Box No. 232. Telegrams "Chronicle" Registered No. B-1935.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bal House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1935

LITERACY IN INDIA

The problem of literacy in India has recently come very much to the fore as wide-spread literacy is a basic condition of progress, political or economic. Under the new constitution a literacy franchise has been prescribed for several classes in various provinces, and these classes are naturally anxious to spread literacy among themselves as fast as possible. Thanks to the deplorable neglect of this question by the Government, local bodies and the public alike, literacy has so far made extremely poor progress in the country as a whole. In a Bulletin issued by the Department of Education in the United States in 1929 the various political divisions of the world, which are 68 in number, have been grouped under ten heads; the first group with a literacy between 90 and 100 per cent and the last with a literacy below 10 per cent. A pamphlet entitled "Literacy in India" and prepared by the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Aligarh, quoting from this Bulletin rightly observes: "It is a pity that while England, the native land of our rulers, tops the list of the first group with a literacy of 99.66 per cent, India with its past of a century's British rule should stand last in the list with a bare 7.3 per cent literacy. By 1931 the figure had risen only to 8 per cent, and at the present rate of progress it will be several centuries before India can come up to the standard of Britain or Japan.

The Chinese Example

How to speed up the progress of literacy in the country is a question anxiously asked by patriots and educationists. In his articles on the subject published in our columns last week, Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out how we might profit from the example of Soviet Russia, where a scheme of co-operative effort by honorary workers achieved wonderful results in promoting literacy despite the Government's acute financial stringency. India can also learn a few points from China where, too, the Government is faced with the problem of combating illiteracy on a vast scale with but scanty resources in men and money. Some light is thrown on the position in that country by an interesting and instructive article in the "People's Tribune" under the title "The Reform of Chinese Education in 1932 by Dr. Chu Chia-Hua, Ex-Minister of Education. Referring to the problem of Primary Education, the writer says:

"At present, the number of children between the ages of 10 and 16 who have not attended any schools is over 30,000,000. A four-year term of primary schooling would require an expenditure of dols. 300,000,000 and 1,400,000 teachers. As our country is not yet in a position to meet such demands, the measure adopted for the time being is to divide the enforcement of compulsory education into several stages, and to begin with a few localities in the hope that it will in course of time cover the whole country. But as this will not answer the urgent needs of the hour, short-term compulsory education is to be enforced as a sort of emergency measure in the interests of the large number of children who have not received any formal education. According to this arrangement, the period of compulsory education is reduced to one year, and different classes are started at different times, so that an opportunity is given to those between the ages of 10 and 16 who are engaged in manual labour. To make the task more simple, the curriculum of the one-year primary school consists of elementary Chinese, arithmetic, and general knowledge. In short, the enforcement of the four-year scheme of compulsory education— which will be gradually carried out and will be later extended to six years or more—is a permanent policy, while the one-year scheme of compulsory education, which is expected to cover as wide an area as possible, is a temporary measure to meet pressing needs".

Though figures are not available to indicate the results achieved by the scheme outlined above, it is generally believed that China is making rapid strides in primary education and consequently in combating illiteracy.

Wipe Out The Disgrace

The position in India is extremely difficult as on the one hand the financial position of provincial Governments is most unsatisfactory and on the other nearly 90 per cent of the population is illiterate. Several devices have consequently been suggested, calculated to make an appreciable progress possible even with the meagre funds available. Some of the more important ones are: (1) reducing the period of compulsion, (2) increasing the maximum number of pupils permitted in each class, (3) permitting two shifts in instruction and holding night classes also in the day schools, so that the same school and the same teachers would be available for three sets of students, (4) simplification of the curriculum, and (5) employment on a larger scale of women teachers, honorary teachers and pupil teachers. Some of these devices will doubtless affect the efficiency of instruction. But the policy of "all or nothing" is not likely to lead to any appreciable progress in promoting literacy in any reasonable period of time. It is, therefore, worth considering if some or all of the methods noted above may not be resorted to for the specific purposes of spreading literacy. If absolutely necessary a special education tax should be levied on those who can easily bear the burden and the proceeds utilised to spread literacy in the land. In any case the disgrace should be wiped out as early as is possible of the vast bulk of the nation being still steeped in illiteracy.

The Future Of Indian Films

The report of the Motion Picture Society of India speaks of the efforts during the year, made by it to improve and advance the film industry in India. The Society's endeavour to reduce the duty on raw films, its protest against the dubbing of foreign films in Indian vernaculars, against import of exposed negatives, against the antiquated and inequitable working of the Board of Censors indicate their character. These efforts and protests are legitimate and essentially useful.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the retiring President of the Society, dealt of course, with some of these questions in his address last Saturday, at the annual general meeting. He had, naturally, strong criticism to make about the work of the local Board of Censors and we hope Government will see that the reform suggested by Mr. Jadhav is carried out. But Mr. Jadhav's speech referred also to some of the questions unmentioned in the annual report of the Society. He spoke, for example, about the industry "suffering from the malady of abnormal growth." He discussed, also "the place of the screen in the domain of education." Mr. Jadhav's reference regarding supplementing the work of "rural uplift" initiated by the Government by the distribution and exhibition by them of educational pictures makes it more than probable that his aspirations about national education may not be of the same angle or of the same character as that visualised in popular or, shall we say, non-official quarters. Mr. Jadhav's reference to the problems of the film industry omits, moreover, all mention of the problems of cine art and artists and his reference to educational films suggests nothing as to their relation with national culture. It is necessary to point this out, in view of the emphasis which Mr. Jadhav has sought to place on what he describes as "abnormal growth" as the sole "malady" of the Indian film industry. The future of the Indian film industry does not depend solely on companies, however "well-organised" and "adequately financed." There would be, for a long time to come, better organised and more than adequately financed foreign films to compete with. If, as Mr. Jadhav himself has to recognise, Indian pictures are "deficient in technique and execution," the defects are to be traced, obviously, to other causes than "inadequate" finance and organisation. It is not only "mushroom companies" whose film products are "deficient in technique and execution." The "success" of the better-placed company is, to put it the other way, due not invariably nor even as a rule to perfection in "technique and execution." The future of Indian film industry lies secure only in one direction—the production of better pictures. The emphasis should be more on the quality of pictures than on their quantity, on artistic and entertainment distinction, than on the mechanical efficiency. More than one country outside India has placed itself on the map of the film world by that distinction, not in pompous "organisation" or in financial gilt-edged security rivalling similar stock in foreign countries. And, the distinction could be achieved by the Indian industry by defining and solving the problems of the artist, the authors—the players, artisans, scenario and script writers, cameramen and the instrumentalist, the set and costume designers who form the illimitable and as yet only superficially explored, distinctively challenging international asset of the industry and of the country.

The Motion Picture Society of India will, let us hope, at an early date shift its present exaggerated emphasis on the requirements of the "industry" to the vital problems of its future. Concessions, easy access to raw materials and mechanical equipment, official recognition and representation on official bodies are at once necessary and legitimate as essential preliminaries, perhaps, to the advancement of the film industry. But they are no more than preliminaries and informed national opinion must, as it will soon, demand Indian pictures which are not perfect solely in technical execution but perfect as well in artistic distinction, in entertainment and dramatic value and finally in the uplifting range of their social objectives. If the Motion Picture Society aspires, as it does presumably, to be representative of the nation, is must understand and respect that demand. It cannot consistently call for, as Mr. Jadhav has in his Presidential address legitimately called for, a more "popular element," for example, in the Board of Censor without at the same time recognising that identical democratic principle in its own constitution and conduct. The demand for the removal of the restricted membership franchise, once again courageously made by Mr. J. G. Mehta at the annual general meeting, has received hitherto scant attention and been on more than one occasion sought to be shelved. It is to be hoped that now that the principle for the widest franchise has received its mandate from the general body, the Society will cease to cultivate its apathy.

NOTES FROM MOSCOW

Russia's Astounding Educational Progress As Revealed By Post Office Statistics

(BY A. AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, June 25.

Here are some interesting statistics and facts about incoming and out-going mail recently published by the Peoples Commissariat of Communications. Their interest lies in the fact that they are not only figures dealing with the scope and activities of the communication system, but are actually a concrete and living picture of the spread of literacy and culture in a once backward and illiterate country.

This is true particularly in those national republics of the Soviet Union where the majority of the population prior to the Revolution were illiterate. In Uzbekistan, 91 million periodicals are delivered compared with 18.5 million in 1928; while in Turkmenia, the rise is from 2.7 million in 1928 to 16.6 million to-day, and Tadjikistan from 900,000 in that same year to 10.4 million to-day.

An unusually large increase in the amount of mail coming from the national republics is also taking place. The bulk of the mail is not letters, but magazines and newspapers. Last year subscribers received nearly 5 billion copies of magazines and newspapers through the mails. In 1913, the figure was 358 million.

The largest portion of the periodicals sent through the mails go

(Continued on page 7.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

War clouds are heavy and lowering in Abyssinia. Neither Italy nor Ethiopia seems, for the moment, to be inclined to listen to peaceful overtures. The immediate cause of the quarrel is utterly lost sight of in the dust and mud that has gathered around it in the last few weeks; and so no apology, no concession would now avoid an armed conflict. The point of world interest is whether the struggle will be completely isolated and localised to Ethiopia alone. No European Power of first class importance seems, for the time being, interested, or likely to be necessarily involved. But still, Europe is living atop a loaded magazine, as it were, and any stray spark might set aflame the surcharged hates and rivalries of a generation. And if once the conflict involves another European Power, the attempt at absolute localisation and isolation of the armed struggle may prove unavailing.

Britain And Abyssinia

What European Powers are even remotely interested in this theatre? France and Britain, is the obvious answer. Both profess to desire a peaceful settlement; but France has already intimated that if Italy chooses to defy the League in this instance, or leave it altogether, she would not consider that as anything in the nature of a "casus belli" with Italy. The United States do not consider the letter of the Kellogg Pact affected in this matter; and so they are simply taking measures to safeguard their own nationals in those regions. Finally Britain has been suspected in Italian eyes of encouraging or aiding Abyssinia,—though no material is available in these parts to say whether the suspicion is well-founded. British Armament firms, —like the Japanese—may welcome this godsent opportunity to lift a part of the Depression that still hangs heavy on British industry; and the interests of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, not to speak of the ocean highway in the Red Sea, are much too near the danger zone to leave Britain wholly unconcerned, or unaffected. But still to have these vital interests in the close vicinity of the would-be war zone is not necessarily to be dragged into war,—if the rulers of Britain sincerely desire to avoid the war.

Laval—The Dictator

In France, the national crisis and currency difficulties, are not yet over. The Chamber has adjourned for the Summer vacations and so the Ministry of M. Laval seems to have a relatively free hand in effecting economies, which many a French Government has desired, but few have been able to effect. It is said that the eleventh-hour withdrawal of the demand for additional grants for military preparations approximating £40 million was due to the belief that the Chamber might impose inconvenient conditions, even if it was disposed to vote such grants; while, under the powers given to the Premier by the last act of the Legislature before it adjourned, the Premier can, by executive decree secure such additions to the National Defence Expenditure, if needed. The Chamber Standing Committees may watch the operation of these executive decrees; and may even make it certain that the Government of M. Laval would not be maintained when the Chamber re-assembles. But that would not prevent the present Prime Minister from making such expenditure if the security of France is in danger.

Meanwhile, drastic economies in the ordinary administrative expenditure have been effected by the Prime Minister's decrees; and a considerable amount of disaffection has been stirred up in consequence. The opposition to these economies has not taken, at least upto the moment of writing, the sinister shape precisely such efforts culminated in February, 1934. But that does not insure the Government of Laval absolutely against any reversal in October or November when the Chamber meets again. For the moment, M. Laval is as near being a dictator in France as any ruler since the days of Theirs, if not of the great Napoleon. Both foreign and domestic policies are, in the last analysis, in his sole charge, and though he has to work under the threat of a defeat in three or four months time, that does not deter him from making just those savings which would promise some kind of an equilibrium in the French Budget. Economies are, of course always unpopular; and no French Government in the Third Republique has been able to increase taxation to the full limit of the na-

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

WHY THIS DISTASTE?

His Excellency the Governor has, we learn, disallowed Mr. Kulkarni's resolution on Quetta in the form in which he had intended to move it in the local Legislative Council. The Governor does not want that the Council should ask his Government to impress upon the Government of India "the necessity and desirability of welcoming co-operation and help of any kind which may be offered by organised bodies and other philanthropic or public-spirited workers to remove their distress." We know that the Government of India have persistently refused to accept non-official co-operation. But, at the same time the opinion of the public all over India is unmistakably and unanimously critical of such persistence. And all that the resolution sought to do was to communicate that opinion through constitutional and legitimate channels. By disallowing the resolution—which derives its validity from the very fact of Simla's attitude—the Governor of Bombay has prevented the Council not only from exercising its rights but also from discharging an important duty. Why do Government regard even suggestions of non-official co-operation in Quetta as if such co-operation would shake the very foundations of ordered government and public well-being?

SIGNIFICANT REFUSAL.

It appears as if the Japanese War Minister's drive against the extremist Kwantung elements in the army was not exactly a peace move. A Dairen message says that the Kwantung army has declared "whole-hearted support to Manchukuo's contentions threatening to oust the Mongolian troops from the border districts". An earlier cable from Tokio had announced that in reply to the Soviet Note of protest against a number of new frontier incidents on the Soviet Manchurian border, Japan had stated that "after careful investigations no such facts are discernible on the Japanese side as might correspond to the incidents ennumerated in that note." This curt rejection of the Soviet protests has its own significance. And the "friction" between Manchukuo and Mongolia evidently indicates a fresh drive into the latter province.

JAPAN'S FRESH MOVE.

What does all this portend? In this connection it will not be out of place to quote here what a special correspondent says in the "New Leader," the British Socialist weekly:—

"..The Japanese have realised that there is no value in an invasion of the barren steppes of Eastern Siberia. If they intend to attack the Soviet Union, they must attack its vital part; its industrial and raw material concentrations in Tashkent, Kuzbass, Chabarovsk and Petrovsk. The jumping-off ground for this operation is Inner Mongolia. Here Japanese, British and Soviet missions are battling for political control. The Japanese have lately gained ground. They have extended the Chinese Eastern Railway—over which they now have sole control—to the Mongolian frontier."

Is it that Japan now intends to annex Mongolia by "force majeure" whether or no to utilise it later as a "jumping-off ground."

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose continues to complain—not without cause—that India's foreign propaganda is seriously hindered for want of funds and of accredited representatives of the Congress. Neither difficulty is insuperable. Apart from the use of the legacy of Vithalbhai Patel, ear-marked for foreign propaganda, once Congress organizations are set up at important centres like London, Geneva and New York, it should be possible for these bodies to collect the necessary funds from the Indians and friends of India residing in those places. Whenever necessary, the Congress may give a grant to these bodies, which will serve as accredited representatives of the Congress. It should, of course, be understood that these bodies or individuals authorised to speak and act on behalf of the Congress, should loyally support the policy and programme of the Congress. It is to be hoped that Mr. Subhas Bose's timely statement will be duly considered by the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee.

STILL UNDER BAN.

The latest number of the Congress Bulletin states that, besides all Khudai Khidmatgar organisations in the Frontier Province nearly 180 Congress organizations are still under ban, 50 of these being in Gujerat and 121 in Bengal. These organisations are mostly Youth Leagues and branches of the Hindustani Seva Dal. It is well-known that the members of these bodies are not idle but are actively working either under the auspices of some Congress Committee direct or of some newly started institutions, the official ban only serving to keep the embers of resentment alive among lakhs of Congressmen. They merely serve to remind all that the Congress struggle is still on.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Will They Renew Press Law?

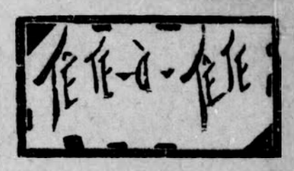
In a country where the law of sedition is becoming more and more elastic and where there are Judges to interpret disaffection as "want of affection", and who have given their considered Rulings that truth of a statement was no defence against a charge of sedition, the observations of Mr. Justice Lort-Williams will be welcomed by the public. But one should not be unduly optimistic. How far the judgment of a particular Bench of the High Court would check the Government's tendency to suppress freedom of speech and writing it is too early to predict. Wou'd they give up their idea of renewing the Emergency Laws in the light of the High Court's judgment? Possibly not.—"Advance."

What Is Sedition?

We hope not only officers of Government responsible for starting prosecutions but the Subordinate Magistracy also will take special note of these remarks made by his lordship. Indeed, his lordship himself expressed an opinion to the effect that it was not wise to institute proceedings against speeches of this kind. "The effect was" said his lordship, "to give the impression that Government were desirous of taking the kind of steps which had been taken in Germany and Italy where the right of free speech had practically disappeared." Very wise words and wisely spoken too But it remains to be seen whether they will have the desired effect on the persons for whom they are meant.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

It Must Go

The Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer" understands that the draft of the Bill which will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly in September next for extending the life of the emergency measures passed in 1932 is now ready and that except for certain changes made in the light of the views expressed by some of the local Governments the Bill will be similar to the existing Act. The proposed action of the Government can on no account be supported. It is time that the country should take up the question in right earnest. The hands of the Congress Party in the Assembly should be strengthened. Be it clearly understood that no amendment will make the existing measure acceptable. It must go lock, stock and barrel.—"Forward."



Mr. Gokhale, that eminent Indian liberal," says "The Daily Mail," "has declared that Political India would honestly prefer the 'status quo.'

Commenting on this the London correspondent of Bori Bunder asks:

Has this been beaten since the fall of the Pekin legation?

The scribe wrongs the brilliant tradition of enterprising British journalism. Why, it was not long ago that Malaviyaji was described as a Muslim saint and Hindu Mahasabha as a revolutionary youth organization. And then have we forgotten the Riga correspondent?

* * * *

The organization known as the British Fascists Ltd., registered in 1924 has gone into the hands of the official liquidator.

But the spirit endures—and is now unlimited.

* * * *

Attempts to float another gold-mining company are proceeding apace in England.

The returns from the old Empire, appear to be getting inadequate?

* * * *

Bhai Parmanand says the Communal Award would split the country into parts.

And naturally he resents this clear breach of a monopoly jointly held by him and Sir Mohamud Yaqub.

* * * *

WHERE IS FISCAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA?

Asks a contemporary.

In England, of course, Whitehall. London, S. W. England, to be postally exact.

* * * *

"Sir James Grigg," says a Sind contemporary, "may or may not be a convinced free trader."

We don't see any room for doubt. He 'is' a convinced free trader so far as India is concerned. It would be different, of course, if he was appointed the Finance Minister of England. But then, you see, the conditions are so different in the two countries. So very different.

* * * *

Viscount Snowden, writing of Ramsay MacDonald, says

"Secretiveness is in his very bones. I have been associated with him in political work for nearly 40 years and I have never felt that he was open and frank."

But it is only now that Lord Snowden says so openly and frankly. Which is natural.

* * * *

Scheme To Make Delhi Cleaner.

—Headline.

We are glad to say that it isn't what we suspected.

* * * *

In Madras, it is reported, the population of mental hospitals is increasing and all the asylums are overcrowded.

We seem to see you laughing and we shan't say more.

* * * *

An artist who was to perform the opening ceremony of an exhibition of arts and crafts, made an hour speech but forgot to open the exhibition.

This we regard as the only sensible attitude towards Art exhibitions and notwithstanding, emphatically not withstanding. Brother Vakil we suggest that the example is worthy of Universal emulation.

* * * *

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE

quotes a headline.

And whenever we see this so-called proverb we wonder why this 19th century prejudice against the other sex?

* * * *

He: "I was such an admirer of your late husband. I wonder is there a little souvenir of him you could let me have?"

Widow: "Only myself."

No Fresh Trouble Reported In Lahore

R. A. F. 'PLANES KEEP WATCH FROM AIR

Gurkha Military Police. From Ranchi On Special Duty

LAHORE, July 22.

The situation till last night has been peaceful. So far no fresh trouble is reported. Since the morning Royal Air Force 'planes are hovering over the city, watching the situation. The shops in the bazars are gradually opening.—United Press.

GURKHAS LEAVE FOR LAHORE

RANCHI, July 22.

Gurkha Military Police, Ranchi, left this afternoon on special duty to Lahore under the command of Mr. P. E. Mitter, Superintendent of Police and Sardar Bahadur T. S. Thapa.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

Explains Why Military Opened Fire

LAHORE, July 22.

The following press communique has been issued by the Punjab Government.

The situation in Lahore at 9 p.m. on Saturday was that there was a large crowd at Delhi Gate which had been held up by police and troops. This crowd was still there on the morning of Sunday and was held there by police and troops throughout the day.

A few bands of Muslims came into Lahore city during the night and by early morning there were two crowds of Muslims one on each side of the Kotwali. These continued to increase until by about 10 a.m. they had reached a very large size and their effect was to block the Circular Road round the city on both sides of the Kotwali.

At the same time reports were received that other bodies of Muslims were converging on Lahore. The collection of these crowds constituted a menace to the police and troops at the Kotwali, and it was decided to disperse them. The situation was made more serious at about 11 a.m. by the movement of a crowd which threatened to close the last approach to the Kotwali in the direction of the railway station.

Action was first taken to keep this approach open, and after this measures were taken against the crowd on the Yakki Gate side of the Kotwali. They were warned to disperse and were further warned that if they reassembled they would be liable to be dispersed by the military. They refused to disperse. Police then made a lathi charge and the crowd broke in different directions. The police pursued them and were attacked with brickbats in gardens and from the side roads of the city. The magistrates again warned the crowds that if they reassembled they would be liable to be dispersed by firing.

Shortly after a crowd emerged from the Yakki Gate. This was again dispersed by police who were again pelted with brickbats. Almost immediately afterwards portions of the same crowds re-assembled following close on the heels of the police as they retired, and after they had been again warned that if they did not disperse they would be liable to be dispersed by military and two rounds were fired.

The crowd then dispersed, but re-assembled on several occasions and after repeated warnings further rounds were fired. Eventually the crowd refrained from re-assembling.—A. P.

DEMOLITION OF MOSQUE DENOUNCED

NEW DELHI, July 22

Denouncing the demolition of the Shahidganj mosque, and calling upon the Government to withdraw the curfew order in Lahore and release all the riot prisoners, a resolution was adopted at the joint meeting here of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League and the Muslim Conference last evening.

The meeting sympathised with the Lahore Muslims and offered them help.—United Press.

PUNJAB M.L.C.s APPEAL FOR PEACE

The following is the text of the appeal issued by the members of the Punjab Legislative Council who met His Excellency the Governor in a conference at the Council Chamber on the 17th July. It has the strongest support of the Governor-in-Council and the Ministers.

"We members of the Punjab Legislative Council, representatives of all communities and parties in the Council appeal to our brethren throughout the province to assist in restoring between the communities the good relations which have been affected by the Shahidganj affair. We consider that the present interests of the province and its future welfare imperatively demand that the tension which now exists between the two communities should be removed with as little delay as possible.

Of Paramount Importance.

We regard this issue as of paramount importance and we consider that it transcends all considerations of community and party and all individual interests. We are most anxious to promote a spirit of goodwill and cordiality which is necessary in order to explore avenues of reconciliation between the two communities. We will ourselves individually and collectively do everything which is within our power to help towards this end and we appeal to everyone in the province to create an atmosphere in which the efforts of those who are striving for peace may be successful.

Press Must Aid

We consider it essential that the atmosphere should not be disturbed by ill-considered or precipitate action on the part of any community and we ask all to abstain from acts which may prejudice the maintenance of peace. We believe that the press of the province can be of the greatest assistance in promoting the condition necessary for reconciliation both by abstaining from the publication of reports or articles that are likely to inflame communal feeling, and also by bringing home to every section of the public the profound necessity in the interest of the people of restoring harmony and goodwill".—A. P.

MORE TROOPS FOR LAHORE

LAHORE, July 22.

The situation here is under control. In view of the possibility of bands of Muslims entering from outside, necessary steps have been taken to heavily reinforce the troops and police. Armed police are being brought from the United Provinces and Delhi. A full regiment of Cavalry arrived yesterday and a battalion of Gurkhas is on the way to Lahore.

No reaction is reported from any district outside Lahore. Police and military arrangements guarding the strategic points still continue in the city.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEADERS SENTENCED

Sequel To Speeches At Badshahi Mosque On July 17.

LAHORE, July 22.

Messrs. Shahab Yddin, Mehraj Din, and Muala Bux, Muslim leaders were sentenced by Mr. F. H. Teal, District Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 each, in default one month more imprisonment under Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code for making speeches at the Badshahi Mosque in connection with the Shahidganj tension, on July 17 last.—United Press.

POLICE RAID RESTAURANT

Seize "Satta" Betting Slips And Cash: 7 Arrested

A sensation was caused at Chira Bazar, when the Princess Street Police executed a warrant under the Gambling Act on an Irani shop, named the Napier Restaurant. Sub-Inspector Gadre entered the shop and placed under arrest the man behind the counter who, it is alleged, had accepted the bet sent through the bogus punter. Hundreds of people gathered round the shop and watched the raid in progress.

The police seized in the search alleged sutta betting slips and cash amounting to Rs. 300 including two marked coins.

Seven persons found in the shop were taken into custody.

CALLOVER FOR STEWARD AND ST. LEGER STAKES

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 22.

The following is the callover on St. Leger stakes:—

5/4 Bahram offered, 11/8 taken; 11/2 Fieldtrial offered, 6/1 taken.

The callover for the Stewards Cup is:—

10/1 Sunnypalm offered, 100/9 taken; 100/8 Solenoid, taken and offered; 100/8 Coradeans and Kirk Royal offered and 100/7 taken; 100/7 Priok offered, 100/6 taken; 20/1 Valkyrie taken and offered.

T. C. Mortimer For Assembly

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Mr Thomas Chapman Mortimer has been declared elected as member of the Legislative Assembly from the Bengal European Constituency.—A. P.

BRITISH OFFICER RELEASED

Crown Prince Of Saudi Arabia Intercedes On Behalf Of Lieut. Chamberlain

LONDON, July 22.

It is understood that the release of Lieut. Joseph Chamberlain was mainly due to the intercession of the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, who is concluding his five weeks' visit in England. When the Crown Prince heard of Lieut. Chamberlain's detention he cabled the King and as a result of his representation Lieut. Chamberlain was immediately released. He was treated with every kindness and consideration.—Reuter.

HOW SIMLA VIEWS LAHORE SITUATION

No Serious Reactions Outside City

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 22.

Information which reached the official quarters at Simla regarding the situation at Lahore indicates that on Saturday and Sunday last firing had to be resorted to on ten occasions. 233 rounds were fired. The total number of casualties is not known but nine fatal casualties have so far been traced and the local Government has no reason to believe that the total number of killed exceeds twelve.

Crowds did not reassemble this morning either at Delhi Gate or in the Kotwali area and there have been no serious reactions outside Lahore.

EARLIER MOVE OF PUNJAB SECRETARIAT

Will Go Back To Lahore In August Sequel To Mosque Trouble

SIMLA, July 22.

The seriousness of the situation in the Punjab as a result of the Sikh-Moslem tension may be gauged from the report current here that the Government of Punjab have decided to close their camp, Secretariat Offices, etc., in Simla earlier than usual.

It appears that the officers and staff in Simla have been ordered to keep ready to return to Lahore, but the date of the move has not been yet fixed. Possibly, the developments may further be watched, and if the situation warrants, offices may move down early in August. Normally the Punjab Government Offices move back to Lahore only in October.

The unprecedented circumstances which have resulted in the cancellation of the Council's Simla session and the prolonged stay of the Governor and other High Officers in Lahore have been ostensibly responsible for the proposal to get all the staff at one place.—United Press.

MALAVIYA'S NEW PARTY

Liberals, Zemindars And Nationalists In U. P. To Coalesce

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

It is reliably learnt that a new political party headed by Pandit Malaviya is in making in the United Provinces. It will consist of the Liberals, some zamindars and the Congress Nationalists of the province.

It is believed that Pt. Hriday Nath Kunzru's visit to Pandit Malaviya is in that connection. Besides Pt. Kunzru, Lala Manmohandas, a big zamindar and leading banker of Allahabad, also has gone to Benares.—United Press.

ITALIAN AGGRESSION ON ABYSSINIA

Calcutta Socialists' Condemnation

CALCUTTA, July 21.

At a meeting of the Oraganising Committee, Bengal Congress Socialist Party decision was taken to hold a Provincial Socialist Conference in September next to effect a meeting of Congress Socialists from all over the province and popularise the programme of the Party among different sections of the population.

The meeting also expressed its emphatic condemnation of the imperialist aggression of Italy upon Abyssinia and its sense of sympathy and solidarity with the Abyssnians in their grim resolve to remain free.

In order both to awaken them to a sense of a world-wide imperialist aggression as also to express their solidarity with Abyssinia, it was decided to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta.—United Press.

FASCIST PRESS ACCUSES JAPAN

ROME, July 22

The press is reacting violently on the news of Tokio's policy in regard to Abyssinia. It accuses Japan with attempting to assume leadership of all coloured races in addition to their present position of the leader of the yellow race and expand their commercial influence in East Africa at the expense of Italy.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS

But What About Indians In Abyssinia?

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The question of evacuation of British subjects rom Addis Ababa, should war breaks out, is under expert consideration. One of the knotty points is the case of Indians who eke out a precarious existence in Abyssinia and who have no home or place to go outside Abyssinia.—United Press.

'PLANES MOBILISE ON SUDANESE BORDER

Mussolini Seeks Ibn Saud's Co-operation

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Both the Saudi-Arabian and Egyptian Governments are watching anxiously the Abyssinian situation. The prevalent view is that if the conflict breaks out, it will be difficult to loctae it, even in reference to Africa.

Signor Mussolini, according to well-informed circles, has sounded the Saudi-Arabian Government regarding the possibility of the loan of Saudi-Arabian officers for his army.

According to Rome papers, which is difficult to confirm, the Sudanese Army with its 'planes on the Abyssinian-Sudan border is being mobilised.—United Press.

LAHORE COMES TO NORMAL

LAHORE, July 22.

The following communique has been issued:—

Last night passed off quietly. The city this morning has outwardly a peaceful appearance. Crowds at and near the Delhi Gate have been dispersed. Obstacles erected yesterday in front of the Delhi Gate and the Circular Road near the Kotwali have been removed, and traffic is moving normally.

The Muslim shops generally are closed, but Hindu shops are open At the present, no signs of crowds forming are found.—United Press.

Have You Done Your Duty By Quetta?

IF NOT, CONTRIBUTE IMMEDIATELY TO THREE PAPER FUND

The Central Relief Committee organized by the Congress President, has already begun the work of allotting funds to various items of relief to the survivors of Quetta earthquake disaster and Babu Rajendra Prasad has appealed to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" to help the Committee by providing funds. The second instalment of Rs. 10,000 from the Three Paper Fund was sent to the Quetta Central Relief Committee on Wednesday. We hope our readers, by their prompt and generous contribution, will enable us to send another instalment of Rs. 10,000 to the Committee by the end of this week.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, opened a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund recd. on 22-7-35 is as follows:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 26,254-11-0.

	Rs.	as.
"Nirvaner"	5	0
N. S. Ramchandani	2	0
Norotamdas N. Zaveri	11	0
17 A Blue Birds Flocks	20	4
In sacred memory of late Adhibai Mrs. Valabhdas Ranchhodas	25	0
Pupils of the Board High School Kundapur	14	0
Rasiklal Purshotam Shah as below	6	0
Ochhavlal Purshotam	2	0
Rasiklal Purshotam	2	0
Sumantlal Harilal	1	0
Natwarlal Shankarlal	1	0
A M Kazi Kolhapur	1	0
A Parsi Gentleman	2	0
Rameshwar Khetan	20	0
Bhasker Laxman Bhatt Esq.	1	0
M. Bhavnani and the staff of Bhavani Productions Bombay	101	0
Staff of B. B. & C.I. Ry. Workshop Parel through Carrage works manager R G. Innis as below	302	6
Carrage Building shop	151	14½
Paint Shop	148	3½
Time office	4	4
Total	26,765	5

MAYOR'S QUETTA FUND

Contributions received on July 20, towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay, are detailed below:—

Amount previously acknowledged:—Rs. 110,068-6-6. A/C No. I.—Rs. 93,147-15-8 and A/C No. II.—Rs. 16,920-6-10 which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee. A/C No. I.—Rs. 18,632-14-6 and A/C No. II.—Rs. 1,549).

ACCOUNT NO. I.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers: Miss C. S. Poovian, Rs. 10.

(2) Subscription reeceived through Sub-Committees: Sub-Committee (9) Cotton Merchants: Per Sir Purshottamdas Thukurdas—Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., Rs. 251. Sub-Committee (22) Ladies: per Mrs. Schueder—Rs. 287-8.

Per Lady Saklatwalla, Rs. 100.
Per Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Rs. 51.
Per Mrs. Hajee, Rs. 40.
Per Mrs. Sirur, Rs. 51.
Per Mrs. Antia, Rs. 51.
Per Mrs. Barber, Rs. 5.

ACCOUNT NO. II.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers: "Zarthosthi" Rs. 35.

(2) Subscriptions received through Sub-Committees. Sub-Committee (22) Ladies. Per Miss R. K. Nariman Rs. 47 (which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: A/C No. I.—Rs. 19,228-6-6 and A/C No. II.—Rs. 1,596). Total Rs. 110,996-14-6.

The sum of Rs. 300, donation from a Near Relation. (In Memory of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy 1st Baronet) per Lady Jeejeebhoy received on the 22nd ultimo, earmarked for Parsees only, has been transferred from Account No. I to Account No. II.

MALERKOTLA ISOLATED?

1,000 Persons Arrested And Section 144 Promulgated

LAHORE, July 22.

An unconfirmed report from Malerkotla states that about 1,000 Muslim rioters have been arrested, out of nearly 5,000 Muslims who have gathered at Masjid Khadikhan for forcibly stopping a Hindu 'arati' in a nearby temple.

Section 144 has been promulgated. The police and the military are guarding the area. Nobody is allowed to enter or leave the city.—United Press.

CHARGE BY MOUNTED POLICE

LAHORE, July 22.

Unconfirmed reports have been received at local newspaper offices stating that a serious situation has arisen at Malerkotla, over the Muslim opposition to Hindu Arti (prayers) in a temple, on the ground that the Arti interfered with their prayer.

It is alleged that a large crowd of Muslims gathered in a neighbouring mosque and attempted to prevent Arti from taking place. Section 144 has been promulgated, and a large number of Muslims, including some ring leaders arrested. One Muslim is reported to have been trampled to death, during a charge by the Mounted Police. Ingress and egress to town has been stopped. Peace negotiations between the parties have commenced.—A. P.

Bombay Quetta Relief Fund

The Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee has issued 21st list of contributions towards their fund: The Bombay Hosiery Merchants Association Rs. 375; The Quetta Quake Relief Committee, Matunga, being proceeds of performance held on 14th July, 1935, Rs. 203-7; Coupons Collection through Sofiaben, Rs. 146; Coupons Collection through "C" Ward Congress Comm., Rs. 109; M/S Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, Rs. 101; M/S Vasi Shums and Co., Ltd., Rs. 101; "A" Sympathiser," Rs. 100.

The above including sums less than Rs. 100 make the total Rs. 1,634-1; Previously acknowledged, Rs. 81,030-15; Grand Total Rs. 82,665.

Viceroy's 'Quake Relief Fund

The grand total of the donations to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund" received till July 19 is £8,315/13/8, Rs. 27,92,414/4/3.

NEW JAPANESE VENTURE

Iron And Steel Works Scheme For Amritsar

SIMLA, July 22.

After the report that the Japanese intend to found an Automobile Manufacturing Works in Calcutta, and as a preliminary measure will import Japanese cars and sell in the Indian market, news has been received through American sources that plans are being considered by the Japanese interests for the installation of a big Iron and Steel Factory at Amritsar.

It is estimated that the capital of the new Company will float with amounts of £4000,000. The sponsors of the move intend to produce 50,000 tons annually.—United Press.

NOTES FROM MOSCOW

Continued from page 6.

to the Russian Republic. The Ukraine comes second, and the Transcaucasus is third.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of telegrams, parcels and money orders sent. In 1913, 34 million money orders, 9.8 million parcels and 31.3 million telegrams were sent. In 1934, money orders amounted to 47 million, 30 million parcels were sent, and 65 million telegrams dispatched.

World Altitude Record

Two Soviet balloonists, K. I. Zille and Y. G. Prilsetski, in a balloon of 2,000 cubic meters capacity, established a world altitude record for balloons when they reached a height of 10,500 meters. The flight started at Moscow on June 18th at 6-48 p.m. and ended that same evening at 9-03 at a little village nearby.

The previous record, established last year by the Polish balloonists Gujinski and Khinek, was beaten by 800 meters.

In describing their flight, the men said that the balloon ascended at the rate of nine meters per second and that in 20 minutes time they had reached an altitude of five kilometers. At about that time they put on their oxygen masks.

"It became noticeably colder", continued one of the pilots. "At the height of 7,400 meters the envelope of the balloon took the form of a ball. At this moment the thermometer showed a temperature of 20 degrees C.".

When the final altitude of 10,500 meters was reached, according to the pilots, the feeling of cold passed although the thermometer registered 40 degrees C. They continued their description of the flight by saying: "At this height every word we spoke was clearly and reasonably heard. At times we heard unexpected strange sounds coming from the earth. These sounds were like those of passing trains, although there were no trains beneath us. Until we reached the altitude of 8,000 meters we flew in an atmosphere of absolute quietness."

"The view from this height was wonderful. Far to the south-west banks of clouds were tinted in many colours by the rays of the setting sun. We could clearly distinguish cities, villages, large factories, roads and forests."

The balloon and the instruments and materials were all of Soviet manufacture. The pilots claim that they worked perfectly and confirmed their high quality.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. I.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

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Audit Charges For Co-operative Banks

DO THEY CONSTITUTE FEE OR TAX?

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The distinction between "tax and fee" raised in the recent case against Mr. Nariman is of great importance to Co-operative banks.

The Urban and Central Banks are now made to pay audit charges under Rule 29 of the Rules under Co-operative Societies Act of 1925. These charges are levied neither on the work involved nor the amount of profits made by the Banks, but on the percentage basis of the working capital. It is thus a tax on deposits with co-operative banks. The deposits with the co-operative banks are now increasing every year and the total amount of charges recovered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under Rule 29 is much in excess of the expenses required to maintain the establishment of the Special Auditors. This excess is taken to the general revenue. The rule is quite clear on the point as it requires the Banks "to bear the charges of audit of their accounts." It does not entitle the Government to make profit out of the Audit charges. That this audit charge amounts to a tax on deposits was pointed out by me in a note submitted to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Banks' Conference held in 1933 and the Registrar then promised to look into the question; but nothing has been done so far in the matter. There are many co-operators in the present Bombay Council. Will any one find out by a short notice question as to how much Government has received from this unauthorised tax?—Yours, etc.,

V. P. VARDE,
Chairman,
Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute.

Bombay July 19.

Art Exhibition In Aid Of Quetta Relief

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A foreign circus troupe or a company of artistes coming to Bombay for a season, with bands blaring, and advertisements from house-tops, always gets crowded houses with not even standing room. The same set of tricks or emotional acts gone through by an obscure Indian set of struggling street acrobats or actors, in a side street or on the Chowpatty sands with the quality of performance being not a whit inferior, never attracts more than a handful of spectators, let alone the financial side of the affair. Similarly, we have had of late exhibitions continuously of pictures painted by foreign artists of different nationalities and people have been pouring in, in hundreds to look at them—gladly paying the gate-money.

This week we are having an exhibition of a collection of paintings, examples of statuary, etc., being held under the auspices of the Universal Arts League, with the co-operation of the Youth Lodge at the Blavatsky Lodge between 5 and 8 in the evening, admission being a trifle affair of two annas. The most important point is that the entire income from the Exhibition goes to the relief of the wounded, the maimed and the orphaned and the widowed, remnants of the lamentable Quetta disaster. The whole work comprising the Exhibition has been executed by our own children, artists of Bombay, students of the Bombay School of Art. When the Viceroy and Babu Rajendra Prasad and equally the talati and the village peasant have in unanimity rushed to the relief of Quetta, just as a barber can only offer a free shave as his quota, these young artists of ours, determined not to lag behind, have rushed forth and organised an exhibition of their paintings, which may yet heighten the purse for the relief of Quetta.

The pictures are wonderful and are representative, representing as they do every school of painting. Let Bombay that pours its thousands into foreign artists' purses now give her hundreds, let alone thousands, into the hands of her own artists and ask them to pass it on to Quetta Relief, even as one gives his child a pice and ask the child to bestow the gift on a deserving cripple.—Yours, etc.,

RADHA, CARTOONIST.

Rampura Bohras

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read a news-item under the heading "Bohras embrace Sunni Faith" published in your esteemed weekly paper of the 14th July, 1935. I beg to say that you are not correctly informed by the unknown person who sent you this news.

The truth is one Bohra left the Bohra locality with his own accord and settled down in some non-Bohra locality. This is the real fact and it has been wrongly reported that "a number of Bohra families embraced Sunni faith."—Yours etc.,

MOHSINALI TAIYABALI.
Vice-President.
Mohammedia Library, Rampura.
Rampura, July 19.

Frontier Fire Brigade

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is wrong with the Fire Brigades of the North West Frontier's important towns? Isn't it true, that

(1) Some two years ago, there was a devastating fire in Charsada (the Bardoli of the Frontier Province)? That

(2) There was another fire last year, which ruined the town completely? That

(3) Last month, Peshawar was caught in the grip of a terrible fire, which has rendered thousands homeless in the Frontier capital? And

(4) This month, Fire has caused havoc in Abbottabad the summer capital of the Province?

(5) Are not the Fire Brigades well equipped in these places? Will not Congress members raise this question in the Assembly?—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Plague In Shiroda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the letters ventilating the grievances of the residents in the plague-stricken area appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the editors note in "Frankly Speaking" column, about it the Government have posted Mr. Bilwalker, the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, and he is working this week to lay traps to kill the rats, the root cause of plague. Dr. Advani, the Assistant Director of Public Health, Poona, came here to-day, conferred with the people in the affected area, studied the situation and the elaborate and detailed scheme in consultation with the people to eradicate the plague has been drawn up and which he said, when leaving the village, would be brought into operation very soon. Also Mr. Apa Saheb Patwardhan, the Congress leader in the Ratnagiri District has come here with ten volunteers and some materials to help the people in distress.

But what about the District and Taluka Local Board? That though Government officer can come from Poona, the President of the District Local Board, who is much more responsible for the eradication of plague, should not find time to come from Ratnagiri to see the situation for himself and to do the needful, is, indeed, surprising?

Will the members visit the houses in which plague has taken a toll and make an enquiry on the spot as to what preventive measures were taken by the Board to save these lives from the attack of the epidemic for five months since the outbreak of plague? Vox Populi Vox Dei!—Yours, etc.,

V. S. DALVI.

Shiroda,
July 19.

Cheaper Taxis For Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your article "Cheaper Taxis for Bombay", which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, the decision arrived at by the Commissioner of Police, to defer the introduction of the 4 anna taxis and the reduction in the existing tariff, has proved a very great disappointment to many who have been eagerly looking forward to, what would be more correctly termed a "boon."

It is even more disappointing to learn, that, for the sake of the taxi-owners in Bombay, the public should have to contend with a delay until March next.

The point at issue, is, if it is the Commissioner of Police "who took the initiative in the matter of the introduction of the two seater taxis, as well as the reduction of the present fares," which, to say the least of it, is fully justifiable, then why should the opinion of a mere handful of taxi-owners be invited at all?

It is now up to the Commissioner to see the matter through, the sooner it is done greater will be the relief to the public, and a greater public service no other Commissioner of Police could possibly perform.—Yours, etc.,

"HARD FACTS."

New Gland Discovery Restores Health Youth & Vitality

PROFESSOR VONOROFF'S gland operations for rejuvenation showed to the world for the first time the way by which men could regain lost vitality and vigour of youth. Soon after that came the discovery of Okasa the well-known gland-hormon treatment discovered by the famous scientist, Professor Lahusen of Berlin.

Now comes the news that recent researches conducted by the Hormo-Pharma laboratories in Berlin have led to the discovery of new gland substances of greater activity and therapeutic value. These new gland substances have been incorporated in Okasa which in its present form is decidedly the most reliable, prompt and sure means of treatment for lost vitality, rundown health, weak nerves, weak heart, weak brain and memory. A few days' use of Okasa will thoroughly convince you that this unique hormon product is what it is claimed to be.

IRISH TRADE WITH INDIA

Move To Establish Direct Commercial Relations

DUBLIN (By Air Mail.)

The Free State Government is considering the possibility of appointing a Trade Commissioner to India. For sometime the present Government has been engaged in exploring the possibilities of increase of direct trade with India. At present most of the trade with India is cleared through England.

At a meeting of the Council of the Federation of Industries (Dublin), a report from the Sub-Committee dealing with the penetration of foreign-owned tea companies into the Free State was discussed. It was reported that following discussions an important movement in regard to direct trade with India and other tea-producing countries had been inaugurated.—United Press.

CAT AND COBRA IN "BATTLE ROYAL"

DELHI, (By Mail).

The unusual sight of a battle royal between a cat and a cobra attracted the attention of the staff of the British Military hospital, Delhi.

The cobra was striking at the cat which was retaliating with its claws. Eventually it was bitten. When the members of the staff went to the rescue of the cat the snake escaped down a drain. Into this two long poles were thrust and the snake was killed, having its fangs in an effort to bite the poles.

The cat escaped none the worse for having been bitten.—A. P.

Horticultural Dept For Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 22.

The Baroda Government sanctioned the opening of a Horticultural Department for three years for improving fruit planting and widening the market facilities for selling fruits.

C.-IN-C. AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, July 2

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here to-day.—A. P.

"RECKLESS ALLEGATIONS"

Sun Tobacco Company Managing Director's Appeal Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 22.

"I agree with the learned Magistrate that the complaint was not only false but it was false to the knowledge of the complainant Manordas, and that it was frivolous and vexatious; and hence the learned Magistrate was quite right in ordering Manordas Narandas to pay compensation to the respondent Padamshi Shivji. It is not necessary for me to consider that question about perjury in dealing with the matter arising out of this order, which is the only subject-matter for my consideration."

With these remarks, Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, dismissed to-day the revision application and appeal filed by Manordas Narandas Narielwala, the managing director of the Sun Tobacco Company Limited, against the orders respectively of discharge of the accused Padamsi Shivji, another director of the company, and compensation to pay Rs. 51 passed by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

Mr. P. V. Patil appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Frank Oliveira with Mr. S. R. Oka for the respondent.

ALLEGED MISAPPOPRIATION

The facts of the case were that Manordas, of Bombay, originally charged Padamshi Shivji, of Ghatkopar, K. S. Mali and Ranchhoddas Goverdhandas, two directors and a secretary, with cheating, criminal misappropriation and abetment thereof in respect of two sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 155 belonging to the Sun Tobacco Company Limited in the year 1932.

As summonses could not be served on K. S. Mali, who had gone to Amritsar, and Ranchhoddas Goverdhandas, who had been to Africa, the complainant in the end dropped the proceedings against these two accused, and proceeded against the first accused Padamshi only.

RECKLESS ALLEGATIONS.

The two sums which were alleged to have been misappropriated by the accused were Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 155, being the amounts paid to Mr. Abdul Hussein Mulsa and Mr. Chunilal Magaulal for his share in the stock of the old company and the arrears of five months' rent respectively, after duly signed receipts were taken from them. The complainant alleged that these sums were not one by the limited company as they were the accused's personal liabilities.

In the course of the judgment, the Sessions Judge observed: "His (complainant's) allegation that he was nominally a managing director not taking any actual part in the management of the affairs of the company is proved to be false by certain statements of his contained in his own deposition under cross-examination. When he found that the business was not running profitably he wanted to recoup himself as far as possible, and he got a resolution passed for the purpose of selling the stock-in-trade, viz: some quantity of tobacco, which he sold for Rs. 4,000, and actually credited the amount to his own firm against the advances made to the limited company."

Proceeding the Judge said: Unless the complainant Manordas wanted to be deliberately blind to what could be discovered from the book itself simply with a view to bring the opponent (Padamshi) into trouble, he would not have made reckless allegations in his complaint."

JUDICIAL FREEDOM.

Before concluding the Sessions Judge referred to tire argument of the appellant's pleader that the Magistrate had used strong language in his judgment in describing the complainant Manordas as a "wily selfish Bania." Possibly, said the Judge, the magistrate intended to convey the meaning that the complainant was a clever man of business, and the form of language used by the magistrate for expression of his conclusions in particular terms could not be found fault with.

"Judicial freedom of expression cannot be fettered by any hard and fast rules, provided it does not transgress the bounds of decorum and propriety", added the Judge.

SHOLAPUR HARIJAN PROBLEMS

Mr. Thakkar's Discussions With Municipal Councillors

SHOLAPUR, July 21.

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, the Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, accompanied by Mr. Marathe of the Maharastra Sangh, arrived here on Friday evening from Barsi and visited yesterday all the depressed class colonies in the town. Many inhabitants of these colonies voiced forth their grievances in respect of their housing condition.

At a meeting of the municipal councillors held last evening Mr. Thakkar discussed many of the Harijan problems. In the course of the discussion the Municipal Councillors pointed out that they had reserved adequate areas in the new town planning scheme for the Harijans.

Mr. Thakkar paid a visit to the Municipal Technical School. He was pleased to find a number of Harijan students studying in this school. He will be leaving for Pandharpur to-morrow morning.—A. P.

RUIKAR PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Charge Under Sec. 124-A. Framed By Calcutta C. P. M.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Charge under section 124-A was framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in connection with a speech made at the last session of the Congress at Calcutta, to which he pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned till August 12.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

Widespread Support From All Over Country

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Mr. P. K. Sen, Secretary, of the Publicity Committee of the All-India Journalists' Conference has issued the following:—

"As already announced, the All-India Journalists' Conference will assemble at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 3rd and 4th August next. Calcutta journalists are very enthusiastic about the momentous session and the number of the Reception Committee members is increasing daily. The Office-bearers of the Reception Committee are straining their every nerve to make the Conference a success. It is hoped that more journalists of the city will come forward and join the Committee.

"Very encouraging response has in the meanwhile come from provinces. In fact, all existing Provincial Journalists' Associations wholeheartedly support the Conference and will send a good number of delegates. The Madras contingent of delegates consists of all prominent journalists including the Editors of the "The Hindu", "Justice", "Indian Review", "Swadesha Mitran", and "Andhra Patrika".

Besides Madras, the two Journalists Associations of Mysore have expressed full sympathy with the objects of the Conference and wish it every success. Similar support also comes from Lahore.

The Conference hopes that large contingents of delegates will come from provincial newspaper centres. The newspapers which have not yet selected delegates are requested to do so as early as possible and send names to the Secretary of the All-India Journalists' Conference, 8 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. The delegation fee is Re. 1 only and arrangements are being made for the accommodation of delegates during their stay in Calcutta.

All the communications are to be sent to the Secretaries, All-India Journalists' Conference, 8, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.—United Press.

CARNEGIE GRANTS TO INDIA

CALCUTTA, July 21.

In accordance with the decision of the Executive Council of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire three Carnegie Corporation grants of £400 each will be available for Indian scholars for the year 1936-37.

These grants are awarded to members of University staff whether administrative or teaching for such research work or special investigation as may be approved by the body.—United Press.

BHAVNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 22.

At the Praja Parishad Executive Committee meeting held on Sunday evening under presidentship of Harjivandas Mehta it was decided to hold to Parashid at Bhavnagar in November next.

A technical difficulty was raised as to the invitation.

Dr. Ghanashyamlal and Mr. Mulchand Parikh gave the invitation on behalf of the City of Bhavnagar. The invitation was accepted and a Reception Committee was formed. Nine people enrolled themselves and a provisional committee was formed with Mr. Virendrarai Desai and Mr. Gavji Modi as secretaries. The work of enrolling other members has been seriously taken up and a public meeting will be held next Sunday and another meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on July 30 at Mangal Mehel.

Arrangements are being made by the members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce for the celebration in a fitting manner of the Silver Jubilee of the Chamber which will come off shortly.

The Chamber was started in May 1909 and was incorporated in October 1910.—United Press.

Strange Love Drama Revealed

Accused's Wife Relates Secret Affair With Deceased In Murder Trial

Sebastian Joseph Pinto, an Indian Christian (30), was put up before Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury at the High Court Sessions on the charge of committing the murder of one Fernandes, a steward of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Some time ago the deceased filed a complaint against the accused and his wife in respect of property worth Rs. 17,000.

In the course of investigation of this complaint, Sergeant Gibbs visited the residence of the accused's friend, Dominic D'Souza, at Mahmadi Manzil where the accused and the deceased were also present.

It was alleged that when Sergeant Gibbs was out for a short time, the accused attacked the deceased with a knife, inflicting fatal injuries.

The Advocate General with Mr. Gomes appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. K. Azad for the defence.

WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

The accused's wife, Mary Pinto, giving evidence for the prosecution, stated that she knew the deceased for three years. Her husband was the manager of a club at Busrah. The deceased had filed a complaint of misrepresentation against her husband (accused) and herself in respect of some property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, accused's counsel, witness said that she was married to the accused for 7 years. When he was at Busrah, she became acquainted with the deceased in Bombay. When her husband returned here, she introduced the deceased to him as her uncle, though it was not so.

Replying to questions put by His Lordship, witness said that she was like a mistress to the deceased. When she was in a delicate condition, he had helped in bringing about abortion.

"THREATENED TO KILL."

Proceeding, witness said that she did not tell her husband about her love affair with the deceased out of fear, and he did not know about it till the day on which the murder occurred. The deceased asked her to leave her husband and go with him, failing which he threatened to kill her, but she refused. Later he filed the complaint of misappropriation against them both. On March 6 last, the day of the murder, at about 1 p.m., she and her husband went to their solicitors in connection with the case. There her husband saw some love letters written to her by the deceased which she had handed over to the solicitors as evidence that the property was a gift to her by the deceased. At 5 p.m. that day her husband left her saying that he was going out to see a hockey match. She next saw him at about 1-30 a.m. the same night at the police station.

Mr. Azad put several questions to witness about the deceased's letters to her in which he declared his passionate love for her.

Replying to counsel, witness said that on seeing the letters at the solicitors' office, her husband smiled, but was not particularly excited.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE OF TRAVANCORE

Non-Official Legislators Welcome Budget Proposals

TRIVANDRUM, July 22

The Travancore Assembly began the general discussion of the budget to-day. The non-official members welcomed the policy of industrial advancement underlying the budget.

Mr. S. J. Nair maintained that in the transition from agriculture to industry, an enhanced expenditure on towns was inevitable.

Mr. Kottoor Kunji Krishna Pillai was glad that the principle that loans should be raised for reproductive, commercial and public utility schemes was accepted by the Government. He condemned the recent press regulation amendment as ineffective in improving the tone of papers and suggested legislation on the lines of the Bar Council Act.

Mr. Idavanattu Padmanabha Menon strongly criticised the lavishing of money on town luxuries when the rural population was crying for necessaries of life and pleaded for a better consideration of his constituency's claims in health amenities.—United Press.

VICEROY ON MONSOON TOUR

SIMLA, July 22.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon, accompanied by their personal staff left Simla this afternoon for their monsoon tour.—A. P.

OUT TO DRINK HUMAN BLOOD?

Sadhu Alleged To Have Got Hold Of Baby Taken Into Custody

Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate at Howrah, sentenced Bholanath, who was described as a Sadhu, to undergo hard labour for four months on a charge of house trespass in the early hours of morning.

It was alleged that the accused was a new-comer into village Kona, within the jurisdiction of Bally Police Station, Howrah, and took shelter in the local burning ghat, where he performed pujahs. Early in the morning of June 1, last, the accused carrying a long pair of iron tongs, trespassed into the house of Babu Shukhamoy Mondal, brushed him aside and seized his one year old child and shouted that he wanted to drink human blood.

The complainant, Shukhamoy Babu, raised an alarm and with the help of the villagers secured the accused and took him to the President of the Union Board, who handed him over to the police. Sub-Inspector Shamshundar Misser of Bally Police Station investigated the case and the accused was prosecuted by Court Officer Enayet Hussain.—"Advance."

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 22.

S S Birk, E. Ellingsen, Moulmein via Coast Ports, Scindia Steam N. Co.
S S Schonfels, F. Schwiefert, Karachi via Cochin, Lionel Edward.
S S Baroda, W. Bird, Basra via Karachi, M M & Co.
S S Conte Verde, G. Mauri, Trieste via Port Said, Lloyd Triestino.
S S Kepwick Hall, J. Harris, Calcutta, Killick Nixon & Co.
S S Almkerk, W. Fries, Hamburg via Karachi, Lionel Edward Ltd.
S S Nagato Maru, S. Nakashima, Yokohama via Colombo, N Y Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, July 22.

S S Soudan, M. G. Symons, Kobe via Colombo, M M & Co.
S S Kidderpore, R. R. Burge, Kobe via Sinapore, M M & Co.
S S Shwedagon, T. A. Goodbody, Rangoon, Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.
S S Akabahra, E. Knutsen, Bangkok via Cochin, F F Campbell & Co.
S S Conte Rosso, M. Verbas, Trieste via Suez, Lloyd Triestino.

LOADING.
Bombay, July 22.

S S Taijin Maru for China Japan Ports.
S S Nagato Maru for China Japan Ports via Karachi.
S S Conte Rosso, for Italian Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 22.

2 Soudan, 3505, Japan 22/7 M M & Co.
5 Almkerk 4046 Australia NF NF L Edwards Ltd.
7 C/o. Worcester 3430 Colombo 26/7 F F Campbell & Co.
10 Queba, 4760, NF, 25-7 M M and Co.
14 Schonfels 5313 Bremen 28/7 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Tairea 3756 Durban, 24/7 M M and Co.
16 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan, 22-7, M M and Co.
17 British Chancellor, 4224, Abadan, N F, Anglo-P Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nagato Maru 4325 Karachi, 27/7 N Y Kaisha
2 Akabahra, 661, Bangkok, 23/7, F F Campbell & Co.
3 Baroda 1583 Busra, 24/7 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1926 Busra 25/7 M M & Co.
5 Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast 24/7 Merchant S N Co.
7 Gogra 3126 Karachi, 22/7 M M & Co.
8 Jalaveera 3089 Rangoon, 23-7 Scindia, S N Co.
10-11 Howra 4096 NF NF M M & Co.
12-13 Ozarda 3038, Calcutta, 24/7 M M and Co.
14 Indira 278, M'Coast, N F, Malabar Steamship Co.
15 Hashemi 208, M'Coast 22-7 S Hassum & Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, U F, N F, S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Birk 2178 NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
B Jaladuta N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
D E Garmula, 3234, N F, N F, M M and Co.
F Islami, 3617, Mauritius, 24/7 T Morrison & Co.
K Vasna 2026, Busra, 1-8, M M & Co.
N Homefield, 3,228, NF, NF, M M & Co.
P Haideri 912, Karachi, 22/7 S Hassum & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Naldera, 25/7, P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan MacBean 4/8, James Finlay and Co.
FROM OSLO
Tiradantes 23-7 Lionel Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
Pres. Garfield 25/7, F F Campbell and Co.
Steel Exporter, 25/7, M M & Co.
City of Worcester, 21/7, F F Campbell & Co
City of Swansea, 26/7, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rotenfels 31/7, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 25/7, Lloyd Triestino.
FROM RANGOON
Jalarashmi, 24/7, Scindia S N Co.
Howra, 19/7 M M & Co.
Jalapalaka, 20/7, Scindia S N Co.
FROM KOBE.
Argun Maru, 24/7, O S Kaisha.
Choko Maru, 26/7, O S Kaisha
Tango Maru, 30/7, N Y Kaisha.
FROM MOULMEIN.
Garmula, 18/7, M M & Co.
FROM BASRA.
Alipore 23-7, P & O S N Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Somali, 20/7, P & O S N Co
Narkunda, 20/7, P and O S N Co.
Carthage, 27/7, P and O S N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso, 23/7, Lloyd Triestino.
FOR NEW YORK.
Pres. Garfield, 26/7, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Worcester, 27/7, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Swansea, 1/8, F F Campbell & Co
FOR MAURITIUS.
Islami, 23/7, Turner Morrison & Co.
FOR BASRA.
Baroda, 24/7, M M and Co.
Varela, 25/7, M M and Co.
Vasoa, 1/8, M M & Co.
FOR AFRICA.
Tairea, 24/7, M M and Co
FOR KOBE.
Toyama Maru, 22/7, N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru, 22/7, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 20/7, P & O S N Co.
Soudan, 22/7, M M & Co.
Nagato Maru, 27/7, N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru, 28/7, O S Kaisha.
Naldira, 23/7, P & O S N Co

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Maloja (boats)	19-7-35
S S Irrawadi	20-7-35
S S Parvati	20-7-35
S S Baroda	22-7-35
S S Soudan	26-7-35

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 22.

S S Dalgoma for London.—700 bags linseed oil cakes, A S Jaasuf; 700 bags groundnut cake, A S Jaasuf.

S S Kirrem for Liverpool.—65 bdls. deer horns, A Gulamhusan & Co.; 1600 bags linseed oil cakes, Veljee Shivja.

For New York.—50 bags cotton suits, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Schenfels for Hamburg.—25 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 68 bales cotton fly, K P Thaker & Sons; 23 bales cotton twist, L O Vora; 64 bags casin powder, M M & Co.; 55 bales cotton powder, Textile Products Ltd.; 330 bales cotton powder, K M Nathoo; 75 bales cotton powder, Patel Cotton Co.; 220 bales cotton powder D Kallyanji & Co.; 1285 bag gr. oil cake, H Ravji & Co.; 170 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co.

For Bremen.—45 bales cotton yarn, R Pallonjee; 283 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp.—4000 pkts. gr. oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 67 bags ground casin, Polson Mfg. Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save; 165 bales cotton, B Cursondas & Co.; 1325 bags gr. oil cake, H Ravji & Co.; 222 bales cotton O Suleman & Co.; 55 bales cotton K Devchand & Co., waste, M Narothamdas & Co.; 385

For Ghent.—50 bales cotton waste, B Cursondas & Co.

For Gdynia.—55 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

For Ali Cente.—300 bales cotton D Kallyanji & Co.

For New York.—100 bales cotton twist, L O Vora.

S S City of Worcester for New York.—22 bales woolen rags, Patel & Co.

For Philadelphia.—80 bags dill seed, B Muljee; 50 bags cotton twist, L O Vora.

S S Conte Rosso for Venice.—220 bales cotton M Suleman & Co.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe.—1000 bales cotton R Kanji & Co.; 206 bales cotton, Nissha Cotton Ltd.; 250 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

For Yokkaichi.—150 bales cotton Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Sudan for Shanghai.—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 22.

S S Marenfels, Agents, L Edward Ltd., from Hamburg.—509 drums bleaching powder; 69 cases envelopes; 13 cases clocks; 17 cases globes; 72 drums mag. chloride; 233 drums dyes dry; 100 kgs. chlorate of potash; 509 pkgs. paper; 40 cases aluminium powder; 143 glycs. extracted; 44 cases beer; 23 bdls. harricane lanterns; 85 cases camphor; 72 pieces earthen ware; 207 cases sewing machine; 365 pieces sheets; 101 cases machinery; 444 cases y. m. sheets; 75 cases tin ware; 100 bdls. iron ware; 37 cases elect. goods; 123 cases sulph. of soda; 400 bdls. y. m. squares.

From Baltic Ports.—840 pieces timber; 476 bdls. boards.

From Bremen.—212 bags. gl. battles; 174 cases aluminium circles; 273 pieces iron tubes; 462 bdls. springs; 1045 bdls. m. s. hoops; 40 rolls strand wire; 733 pieces poles; 525 bdls. copper sheets; 551 crts. tiles; 374 cases beer; 366 cases hardware; 100 cases school slates; 400 bags broken tiles; 166 pieces steel plates.

From Antwerp.—399 bdls. iron pipes; 3005 bdls. steel sheets; 725 cases dyes dry; 125 cases tiles, 65 coils steel wires; 700 bags hydro sulphide; 194 cases hoops; 186 bdls. gl. tubes; 115 bags starch; 525 gins. steel tyres; 55 cases chocolate; 140 cases window glass; 300 cases chicary; 184 pieces auto-parts; 100 cases zinc dust; 125 D'Johns Acetic acid; 94 pieces joists; 300 bags farina; 650 cases beer; 50 cases brandy; 755 bdls. copper sheets.

ARTIST'S OVERSIGHT

Delivers Speech, But Forgets To Open Exhibition

BRIGHTON, (By Mail.)

At the opening ceremony of an exhibition of arts and crafts, the work of the Brighton schools, at Brighton Public Art Gallery, the other day, Mr. Richard Sickert, the famous painter, figured in a laughable incident.

After speaking for over an hour he sat down amid applause.

Then someone pointed out that he had forgotten to open the exhibition.

Mr. Sickert, to the accompaniment of loud laughter, immediately remedied his omission.

In his speech he remarked that he had something to say about selection committees and hanging committees, although the deplorable results which occurred when perfect liberty was given resulted on one occasion—at an Albert Hall exhibition—in the appearance of picture of all the reigning monarchs "without even a fig leaf."

Mr. Sickert told an amusing story concerning his wife who was on the platform with him. When she was six years old she won a prize, which was given to her by Queen Alexandra.

She did not know what to do with it, and, liking the look of someone who was with the Queen, she gave it to him. He was Edward, Prince of Wales.

DIVER ABSENT-MINDED

VANCOUVER, B. C. (By Mail.)

Steve Maddison, veteran Vancouver diver, is getting absent-minded.

Starting out to inspect the lower structure of a pier, he attempted to descend 40 feet below the surface of the harbour without his diving-helmet, but with 300 pounds of lead strapped to his body.

"I forgot to put it on," he said after his crew pulled him out of the water. "That's the first time I ever did that."

Maddison has been diving for 45 years.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

List Of Successful Candidates

The following students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the Indian Institute of Bankers Examination held in May last:—

PART I (Complete).

(1) J. M. Shapoorjee; (2) H F Master and (3) P A Dookander.

The following students have passed in the subjects mentioned below of Parts I and II Examinations of the Indian Institute of Bankers:—

PART I.

English Composition.

(1) S N Billimoria; (2) M S Patel; (3) F H Surty; (4) D V Sapre; (5) J M Kolah; (6) F R Kotwal; (7) R P Shah; (8) S E Parelwalla; (9) J S Damania; (10) M G V Nair and (11) P D Mehta.

Practice & Law of Banking.

(1) M S Patel; (2) B K Shroff; (3) B P Bodhanwalla; (4) P A Dookander; (5) S O Adam; (6) A R Jani; (7) H F Master; (8) B E Mody and (9) N S Venkitarayan.

Commercial Geography

(1) F H Surty; (2) J M Kolah; (3) F R Kotwal and (4) B E Mody.

Elementary Accounts & Commercial Arithmetic.

(1) M S Patel; (2) D V Sapre and (3) B R Saletur.

Economics

(1) S J Damania and (2) J M Shapoorjee.

PART II.

English Composition.

(1) G R Shirale; (2) J M Shapoorjee and (3) N M Framjee.

Practice & Law of Banking

(1) G R Shirale; (2) B R Saletur; (3) N M Framjee and (4) Miss P F Vakil.

Commercial Geography

(1) P A Dookander; (2) S Moses; (3) B R Saletur; (4) A Viswanatha Iyer; (5) N S Venkitarayan and (6) R K Balgi.

Economics

(1) P A Dookander; (2) S Moses and (3) N S Venkitarayan.

Foreign Exchange.

(1) G R Shirale.

Indian Financial Administration

(1) G R Shirale and (2) S. Moses.

The following students have passed the Indian Merchants' Chambers Examinations held in May last:—

Specialised Accountancy Diploma.

S M Desai.

Specialised Secretarial Diploma.

H F Damkewalla (Distinction in Mercantile Law).

Specialised Banking Diploma.

R D Bhinde; R N Dastur; B S Herkal (Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic) and P R Joshi Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic).

Certificate Examination

R C Daruwalla—Book-keeping and Accountancy; K D Katki—Commercial Arithmetic (with distinction).

The following candidates have obtained exemptions in the subjects mentioned below:—

D S Samant—Secretarial Practice & Company Law; V B Arbatti—Commercial Arithmetic & Economics; B K Patel—Commercial Arithmetic; P V Banavaliker—Commercial Arithmetic & Mertile Law; D S Gadgil—Company Law & Commercial Arithmetic; S A Yadav—Commercial Arithmetic.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6).

tonal deficit. But M. Laval enjoys one trump card in his hands. In that the country is determined to maintain the gold value of the Franc; and any measures which could really be shown to be indispensable for that purpose have more than a sporting chance of being accepted by the Chamber. Besides, he can always play upon the national dread of a progressing Germany,—progressing because of her new alliances; and the Naval and military preparations, which have been dropped at the last moment on the eve of the adjournment. There is, therefore, not such an obstacle in the way of the Laval Government adopting an energetic policy in the months ahead as the known recalcitrance of the Chamber might at first sight incline one to believe.

U. S. A. Constitutional Issue

In the United States, the Silver maniacs have made again one more desperate effort to force the hands of the Administration to speed up the Silver purchases, and so raise the price of silver. President Roosevelt, however, and his advisers seem to be unperturbed; for whatever may apply to the American mined silver, will naturally not apply,—even if the new law really comes into force, to foreign silver; and so there is no call to boost against odds the discredited metal. For the rest, the issue in America is rapidly developing into a constitutional shape,—States' rights against those of the Federation; it may be doubted if that issue would be decided quite so soon as the alarums and excursion preceding momentous changes show.

MONSOON WILL EXTEND TO U. P.

Punjab And Chota Nagpur Likely To Get Heavy Rain

POONA, July 22.

The Bay depression has entered inland and a shallow low pressure area now exists over Chota Nagpur. The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, North Deccan, the central parts of the country and east Rajputana and along and near the hills of the west united provinces and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Central India, the Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan South, Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province and Malabar.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are: Kyaukpyu 5, Amherst 4, Akyab 3, Tavoy, Rangoon, Diamond Island, Gwa 2 each, Bassin 1 1/2, Dibrugarh 2, Sibsagar, Silchar, Berhampore, Cherrapunji 1 each, Pachmahri 6, Hoshangabad Kanker, Chanda 3 each, Cawnpore, Akola 2, Muktesar, Jhansi, Sutna 1 1/2 each, Rawalpindi, Kotah, Dalhousie, Jaipur 2 each, Sialkot 1 1/2, Murree 1, Mahableshwar 6, Nizamabad, Khandala 1 1/2, Ratnagiri and Aurangabad 1 each.

FORECAST: Rainfall will decrease but continue to be widespread in the Central Provinces, Central India and east Rajputana, and increase and extend to Chota Nagpur, United provinces and east and north Punjab. The monsoon will continue to be strong in Lower Burma.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain will continue on the Burma coast and moderate to heavy falls may begin in the hill districts of the United provinces and the Punjab within the next 36 hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.04	49.58	36.21
St. George's Hospital ..	0.20	72.98	48.86
J. J. Hospital	0.10	60.11	42.47
Matunga ..	1.03	66.89	41.82

Departure from Normal + 11.72 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of July 22.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.012 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.2 degrees 1.8 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.4 degrees 1.3 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 268 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.04 inches

Total rainfall during the month 21.89

Total rainfall during the year 49.60 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain shower.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-7-35

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THE
Travancore National Bank,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD., has always aimed at the Constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

That is exactly what the BOMBAY BRANCH too is striving to do.

The quality of the bank's service springs from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of its clientele.

HEAD OFFICE:— Alleppey, Travancore.
LOCAL OFFICE:— Rustom Building, 25 & 27, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BRYTOL
METAL POLISH
&
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For
ALL METALWARES
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Imparts lasting lustre
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THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
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Bibinca is better with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

When you feel a Cold Coming on

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS UP

Active Speculative Buying And Short Covering

GOLD EASY AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Grains Steady And Metals Firm

BOMBAY, July 22.

On Monday Crossrates moved bothways with quiet changes.

BETTER TENDENCY IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton developed better tendency on fairly active buying by speculators.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED.

London gold was easy but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED VERY STEADY.

Wheat and linseed ruled very steady.

TIN FIRM BUT JUTE DULL.

Tin was very firm and so was lead. Copper was steady. Jute and rubber were dull.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES LIFELESS.

The London Stock Exchange continued inactive owing to the lack of fresh enquiry. Giltedged securities were lifeless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 22.

Previous closing	.....	11.48
To-day's opening	.....	11.46
Difference	.....	—.02
To-day's closing	.....	11.50
Difference	.....	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, July 22.

Previous closing	.....	6.17
To-day's opening	.....	6.16
Difference	.....	—.01
To-day's closing	.....	6.19
Difference	.....	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 217

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 22.

Cotton developed somewhat better tendency on fairly active buying with prices recovering Saturday's losses. In the absence of any fresh news operators acted with extreme caution and although the general tendency was upward earlier in the session subsequent proceedings were quiet with buyers not disposed to follow up the advance in view of uncertainty surrounding future crop prospects as a result of improving weather.

Trading in October commenced at 11.46 i.e 2 points lower than previous closing. The market was early quiet and prices eased slightly on liquidation and some foreign selling with October falling to 11.44 but the decline induced considerable covering and local speculative buying which brought the price speedily up to 11.52 and thereafter on renewed support to 11.58. Eventually trading remained quiet although the undertone continued steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11-50 with a rise of 2 points.

SILVER CABLE.

Bombay, July 22.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"Speculators sold. India and America bought."

"America bought at fixed rates. Speculators paid 1/16d over fixed rates."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 22.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(11.43/11.48) 11.46/11.44
December	(11.37/11.36) 11.26/11.26
January	(11.35/11.35) 11.26/11.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July	(6.60) 6.62
American October	(6.17) 6.17
Egyptian July	(7.83) 7.81
Egyptian October	(7.76) 7.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 22.

Broach New A.-M. moved between Rs. 217 and 218 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 217-12 with New York futures about 8 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 22.

Previous closing	.....	4.96 1/2
To-day's opening	.....	4.96 1/4
To-day's closing	.....	4.96 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 22.

Previous closing	.....	4.96 3/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.96 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.96 1/4
Difference	.....	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 22.

Previous closing	.....	74.76
To-day's opening	.....	74.81
To-day's closing	.....	74.61
Difference	.....	+.15

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 22.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96 3/8 and then fell to 4.96 1/16 subsequently again rising to 4.96 5/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally close at 4.96 1/4.

Franc opened at 74.81 and then eased to 74.72 thereafter rallying on good support to 74.85.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 74.91.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 22.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To day's price
Forward	30 3/16d	30 3/16d
Spot	30 5/16d	30 5/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, July 22.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0 1/2) £7-0-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 22.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 22.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1/6 1/8) 1/6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.64 1/4) 5.63 5/8
New York on Bombay	(37.45) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Shanghai	(1-6 3/4) 1-6 7/8
London on Milan	(59.93) 60.12
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 22.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 71/7, 71/7 and 71/12. The market showed moderate activity on fairly good buying but later eased on scattered selling however subsequently prices displayed slightly better tendency on steadier London advices although towards the close slight decline ensued. Prices closed steady at Rs. 71/4, 71/4 and 71/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/12/6 and 34/14. There was very little interest with prices fluctuating in a narrow margin under the influence of small orders either way. Prices finally closed steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/12/6 and 34/4.

A.-I. CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Working Committee Will Meet At Benares On July 27

BENARES, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist party will be held at Benares on July 27, 28, and 29.

Members who intend to attend the meeting may inform the Secretary, Congress Socialist Party, Kabirchaura, Benares.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 22.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 60 1/4 and December 61 3/8. Trading was moderately active on covering purchases but business on the whole was rather limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 22.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.86 1/4. Prices improved on fairly good support from commission houses and covering influenced by the continuance of unfavourable crop news.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 22.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin £256 buyers £236 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £245 buyers. No sellers. Irregular.

Linseed £15 1/16 buyers. No sellers. Irregular) £15 3/16 buyers. No sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 to £35 3/4) £35 to £35 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10

Indian Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

July August New Crop (£18 7/16 paid and buyers) £18 3/8 paid and buyers.

Dunlop August (£22 3/4) £22 3/4

Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 13/16) 5 3/4 paid and buyers Forward (6) 5 7/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£11 7/8 sellers) £12 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July (£9 1/4) £9 5/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 3/4 sellers) £14 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 3 6
Linseed September	6 11 6

The tone was steady

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, July 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	6 10 5
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 11 0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 11 0

JUTE SHARES STEADIER

Small Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Jutes opened quiet but as Hessian advanced, ruled steadier and moderate business was put through. In coals only small transaction recorded. In teas undertone continued to be steady but business was on a very small scale. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government Securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/16; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/12 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds. 1925 100/8/6 small lot.

Bank:—Reserve 126/8.

Coals:—Hurriladih 18/12; Telcher 1/2

Jutes:—Agarpara 26/14; Adamjee ordy 17/12 small lot; Anglo India 461; Bally 208; Barnagore 153 small lot; Chitavalash 28/8; Clive 29 small lots; Fort William 317 small lot; Hooghly pref 19/2 small lot; Howrah 53/12; Kamarhatty 555; Kanknarrah 25/8/8 small lots; National 23/2 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy 19/12; Mutra Elec. 9/8; Patna Elec. 17; Rawalpindi Elec. 21/12; Upper Ganges Elec. 13; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 221/8; India General Navigation ordy 166 small lot.

Sugars:—Balrampore 19/4; Cawnpore ordy 35/8 small lot; Rohtas ordy 12/19, Rohtas pref 110 ex div; Samastipore 9/8; Gungaram 285;

Debentures:—5 per cent 1929/24/45 Sijua Jherriah Elec. Power 100 small lot; 5 per cent 1915/39/40 Dalhousie Property 100.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL BUSINESS

17 Days Fixed For Disposal

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The President of the Assembly has fixed the following 17 days for the disposal of official business in the forthcoming session: 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th 12th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th September, 1935.

Poor Business In All Sections On Stock Exchange

GOOD CONSUMER'S DEMAND IN LEAD

Guilder Weak In Terms Of Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 22.

On the Stock Exchange the new account which will last for three weeks started but in the continued absence of public interest, business in all sections was poor.

In commodities, wheat advanced on reports of continued drought in Argentine and rust fears in North America.

Base metals were all firm, lead particularly advanced on continued good consumers' demand.

On the exchanges, gold currencies and particularly guilder weakened in terms of sterling; this is attributed to uncertainties regarding the outcome of to-morrow's meeting of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce.

Wall Street opened steady, but the advance in prices attracted profittaking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 22.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, July 12, £98 3/4
Monday, July 15, £98 1/2
Tuesday, July 16, £98 1/4
Wednesday, July 17 £98 1/2
Thursday, July 18, £98 1/2
Friday, July 19, £98 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 22.

3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round. Markets were generally featureless. Giltedged securities and Indian Loans were dull owing to the lack of fresh support. Industrials in general were quietly steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 7/8) £85 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/8) £112

4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/8) £119 1/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 3/4) £106 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/4) £117 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-9

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8) 4 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2

Musical Industries (25-4 1/2) 25-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (42-4 1/2) 41-9

Imperial Chemical (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 8-10 1/2

Woolworth New Ford (110-7 1/2) 110-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£80 1/4) £81

Dunlop Rubber (42-3) 42-3

University Ordinary (29-6) 29-6

Ford Motors (36-0) 35-7 1/2

Calico Wires (£8 1/8) £7 3/4

British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0

Camera A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-3) 141-3

P and O S N Company Defd (18-7 1/2) 18-3

Distillers (93-7 1/2) 93-7 1/2

Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-3

British Celanese (14-9) 14-9

J. and P. Coates Ordinary (62-9) 63-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-6) 54-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9

Western Limited Ordinary (14-6) 14-6

Inter Nickels (£27 1/8) £27 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

PT. MALAVIYA AS WITNESS

Prosecution Evidence In Hindu University Defalcation Case

BENARES, (By Mail).

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Vice-Chancellor, was examined yesterday when the hearing of the Benares Hindu University defalcation case was resumed.

Pandit Malaviya, the prosecution witness, in the course of his lengthy evidence said that in March 1935 there was a meeting of the University Council which considered the advances made to several heads of the department and which was not adjusted by them. The Council asked the heads of the department to adjust the accounts of the money paid to them in advance otherwise the payment of money will be stopped. On being asked by the Government pleader regarding the present case the witness stated that he came to know of this embezzlement for the first time on the 10th May 1935 when Babu Baidya Nath Das, the Joint Secretary of the University, went to him with the three cheques executed by Mr. King, the principal of the Engineering College, which were dishonoured by the Bank together with the notes of objections as to why the cheques were dishonoured.

The witness at once started inquiry. Mr. King told the witness that these cheques were handed over to Kashinath Bhattacharya, the accused, on the assurance given to Mr. King by Kashinath that before the cheques were sent to the bank money would be deposited. Kashinath told the witness that he had advanced Rs. 10,000 to Mr. King as loan and Rs. 11,000 to Mr. Vasudeo Chatterji. Both these persons admitted to have received the amount and they deposited the amount out of their provident fund money. Kashinath further told the witness that he had paid Rs. 11,000 to J. N. Chakravarti Rs. 7,500 to Bijai Prasad Mukerhi and Rs. 500 to Shambhunath accused persons, and Rs. 2,000 to treasurer Brijjiwandas or Brijmohandas. These persons denied to have received any money. On cross-examination the witness said that Kashinath accused had stated that Jiten (J. N. Chakravarti) to whom he gave Rs. 7,500 was another Jiten and not the present accused. The witness was cross-examined by counsel of accused persons.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 19

London, July 22.

3 per cent New Indian Loan £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/4) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (Red.) (£113 3/4) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/4) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 1/4) £110 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-0) 31-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£15) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/8) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 30-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 1/2) £16 1/2
East Rand Proprietory (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (160-0) 158-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (268-6) 268-6
Goddar New (207-6) 207-6
Moddar New (75-0) 75-0
Sub Nigel (259-3) 258-9
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (170-0) 170-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (60-0) 59-4 1/2
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Shell Transport (71-3) 71-3
Royal Dutch (25 1/2) 25 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£51) £51
L M Ford (£22) £22
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 5/8) £134 5/8
London Board G Stock (£98 1/4) £98 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 22.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 36 3/8) dol 36 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/2) dol 15 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 38 3/4) dol 39 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 95) dol 94 3/4

CHILD KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

Tragic Mishap While B. And O. Governor's Daughter Drove In Ranchi

RANCHI, July 22.

When Miss Sifton, the Governor's daughter, was driving this evening through the main road in the bazaar, a small child suddenly ran across and was killed.—A. P.

Bombay Council

M.L.C.s' Sympathy For 'Quake Victims

Move For Non-Official Secretaries Defeated

The Bombay Legislative Council considered on Monday 5 non-official motions, 2 of which, including the one recommending the dissolution of the present Council, were withdrawn.

The one expressing sympathy with the Quetta sufferers was passed, all standing.

The motion recommending the appointments of Council Secretaries from the non-official members of the House, and another praying for straight and direct answers to questions were rejected.

The last one recommending the adoption of effective and immediate steps to check gambling in cotton futures is still under discussion.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

The Bombay Legislative Council began consideration of non-official business when it assembled at 2 p.m. to-day.

COUNCIL SECRETARIES.

There being no interpellations Mr. V. N. Patil moved his first resolution of presenting an address to His Excellency the Governor recommending the appointment of Council Secretaries from among non-official members of the Council as provided under Section 52 (4) of Government of India Act on the ground that such a step was particularly desirable on the eve of the new constitution.

Mr. Patil at the beginning said though the appointments of Council Secretaries from non-official members of the Council were provided for in the reforms in 1921 and a resolution to that effect was first brought in this Council in 1927, the same question was raised once more but for some reason or other, it had not been accepted.

Mr. Patil next related the history of the attempts made for the achievement of the purpose of this resolution and explained how such a measure was calculated to bring more contact and co-operation between officials and non-officials in the House.

TO WORK NEW REFORMS.

The speaker said that such appointments would mean training for non-official members of the House and make them more befitted to work the new constitution. Nobody seemed eager to address the House when Mr. Gazdar opposing the motion said that Government did not seem prepared to accede to such a request from the Council.

Mr. Gangoli supporting the motion said that as far as the Government of Bombay were concerned, they had always stood by the House.

Mr. Chitale opposed the motion, Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed following suit.

WHOSE FAULT?

Sir Raffiuddin thought, it was a fault of the non-official side of the House and not of His Excellency or the ministers that Parliamentary secretarics were not appointed. The non-official side had first to form a disciplined party and an organised opposition.

Speaking from inside knowledge and experience as an ex-minister, the speaker said that the question of such appointments had once or twice cropped up for consideration but no useful purpose it was thought, would be served by them.

Mr. Surve supported the motion.

Finance Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper, the Leader of the House opposed the motion and told the House how such experiments in Madras, the United Provinces and Burma failed.

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

Mr. Patil refused to move his next resolution recommending an early dissolution of the Council.

SYMPATHY FOR QUETTA SURVIVORS.

Nawab Shahrook Yar Jung Bahadur next moved a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the loss of thousands of human lives on account of the recent earthquake at Quetta and the adjacent areas and expressing sympathies to the survivors.

Mr. Tairsee suggested that the Council should show practical sympathy by contributing its mite. Members from all sections associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the resolution Khan Bahadur Cooper joining on behalf of the Government.

The resolution was adopted the House standing.

Mr. Gazdar next by leave of the House withdrew his resolution recommending regrant in the non-barrage areas.

The Rao Saheb from Alandi next moved a resolution expressing the necessity of giving more comprehensive, direct, detailed, prompt and satisfactory answers to the questions put by the members of the House than hitherto.

The President said: "I hope it applies to the supplementary questions" (laughter).

"GRIEVANCES IN NUTSHELL."

Rao Saheb Kulkarni putting his grievances in a nutshell said that answers came after inordinate delay. They were often inaudible, often conflicting and seldom satisfactory and so on. The speaker sought to substantiate his grievances by concrete examples and provided the House with a lively talk for a while.

Mr. Gokhale supporting said that the right of interpellations was one of the precious privileges the House possessed and it required to be guarded carefully.

Khan Bahadur Cooper opposing the resolution advised the mover to withdraw the same as it had served its purpose of ventilating the grievances against the Government. The mover, however pressed the motion to division and eventually lost it by 23 votes to 40.

Advocate Surve next moved a resolution recommending to the Government to take effective and immediate steps to check the ruinous and alarming spread of gambling, popularly known as "American Futures" or "Cotton Numbers" which has taken a firm hold in Bombay and other cities in the presidency and which is now spreading rapidly to other parts also. Moving this resolution, Mr. Surve related how the lure of ninefold profit with the least investment takes hold of the poor who take to gambling. In Bombay, said the speaker, papers like the "Moti Daily News," "Daily Samachar," "Dhoomdhadaka," publish what is called "Daily Opening" and they have a daily circulation of about 30,000. He advised the Government to stop selling "open" and "close" sheets.

Mr. Gangoli wondered that the mover had not included in the resolution gambling on Goa Lotteries and puzzles-solving. If the police become more vigilant, they can effectively check these evils.

Mr. Humphreys supported the resolution. Dr. Collaco following suit.

BAN "SUTTA" SPECIAL PAPERS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee appreciating the Government's sympathy wished that it was quickly put into action. He inquired why the Government did not take a deposit from the papers who specialised in these figures.

"Why should the Government not control the cotton market, as they control racing." It was in human nature to indulge in gambling. If gambling in "Futures" was stopped, people would begin gambling in Tram and Victoria numbers.

TRIBUTE TO HORNIMAN.

But if the Government were prepared to check it, the House would be ready to give them the necessary powers. Credit was due to the present Police Commissioner of Bombay and the un-official Commissioner of Police, Mr. B. G. Horniman, who had put in "life and ginger" in the police. But then, Government must wake up.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed requested the Home Member not to hesitate in taking immediate and stern measures to check this evil. Mr. Karbhari supported the resolution after which the House rose for the day.

Cotton Prices Decline On Disappointing Attitude Of Spinners

Liquidation On Texas Judge's Ruling Against Bankhead Act

DECLINE CHECKED ON BUYING BY WALL STREET

Weather Favourable Over U. S. Cotton Belt

BOMBAY, July 22.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was weak on liquidation influenced by Texas Judge's ruling against the Bankhead Act. Weather reports were favourable and spinners attitude was disappointing. Later on the decline was checked by Wall-Street buying and prices after fluctuating within a range of 8 points closed at a net decline of 11 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12-20c. per lb.

The general uncertainty regarding the future of crop control programme dominated the market and nervousness was create by the Senate's changes in the A. A. A. Amendments and by the injunction of the Texas' Court restraining collection of the Bankhead ginning tax.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 7 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 11.93c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 6.21. There was some Bombay selling which was taken by local shorts. There was general selling owing to favourable weather and U. S. Legislative uncertainties. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 6.93d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 7 points. At the close July was quoted 5.97, October 5.78 and January 5.49.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in this section. Sakels futures closed 4 to 5 points down and Uppers lost 6 points. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

REUTER'S N. Y. REVIEW.

After displaying steadiness early in the week under review. The market eased on liquidation after the decision of the Boston Court declaring the processing taxes under the A. A. A. unconstitutional. However the market steadied on renewed scarcity of contracts. The Government is expected to carry the question of the A. A. A. constitutionality to the Supreme Court in autumn. At the same time the uncertainties in this connection have raised the question regarding the future of the crop control programmes which have tended to restrict forward business both in Cotton and Textiles.

Crop conditions continue to improve, with very few crop complaints since the beginning of July arousing expectations of some increase in North-end crop estimates.

Nothing more definite regarding the new crop loans has been brought to light but some expect an announcement after the publication of the Government's crop report in August.

Meanwhile encouraging general business conditions have helped to tone the market but the continued tightnessof the old crop situation and the scarcity of contracts were the chief sustaining factors.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Favourable weather and political chaos over the A. A. A. and Bankhead Control Act brought out liquidation by Liverpool and Bombay, including some Southern hedge-selling. In view of the Pool's manipulations, holding over 8 lacs bales in futures, short sales after the recent decline seem inadvisable but in view of the fundamental position of the market being hollow and artificial, we consider sales on any upturn occasioned by technical reaction seem advisable.

The Bombay Agent of Messrs. F. J. Schwaback & Co. state:—

COTTON PROSPECTS.

The American Government is coming in for repeated and increasingly severe defeats in the Federal Courts. All of the various schemes for increasing employment, supporting prices, controlling various crops have been subject to so much criticism, so many defeats, that the whole structure if not actually tottering, is badly shaken.

The President finds that the wave of popularity which lifted him into the White House with such acclaim, is rapidly receding. While, in many respects an idealist in our opinion, he lacks the ability to materialize those ideals. This is largely because he is first of all a politician. The interests of his particular party comes first, the interests of the country second.

POLITICAL REASONS.

Consequently cotton, which is such an important item in the South must be supported and controlled for political reasons. The South always votes for the Democratic party, the North and Western States, usually are Republican. Consequently, the President can always cont on the South almost in any eventuality to vote. On the other hand the North and the West are now the most important factors to be won over.

The South expects a continuation of the 12 cent loan policy.

The North more active more internationally-enlightened, more industralized, says we are losng our export trade and why doesn't the Government encourage exports in some way. The West looks on, now favouring the Administration when the Silver Senators are satisfied, now changing to disfavour.

ACREAGE REDUCTION.

The reduction of acreage has told on the crop estimates. 10 p.c. of the cotton land of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Lousiana and and Mississippi was replanted in June. This will produce a very late crop, if any.

The crop yield is estimated at only 10,521,000 bales despite the heavy fertilization, favourable weather, comparativ scarcity of the boll-weavil. We are inclined to think this is an under-estimation, and possibly for political reasons.'

We believe that because of the grave political uncertainties, the possibility of an improvement in crop yield (now estimated condition 70.3 p.c. only) is the reason that most of the New York houses incline to a bearish view point.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 11.53—06 (10-40 a.m.), lowest 11.45—15 (10-10 a.m.)

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Bearish sentiment still predominates in anticipation of a marked increase in the end July private crop estimates. Short covering of July position chiefly by the trade a feature last few days.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables from their Liverpool Friends:—

Liverpool: Scattered Bombay selling; small market.

New York: Liquidation and selling on belief A. A. A. and Bankhead Act been ruled invaid and doubt 12 cent loan on new crop. Trade off-take better on scale.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Decline in processing tax receipts and continued favourable crop reports caused pressure of distant months. Dry weather now wanted in East but West and Centre require rain.

New York: Weakness due to Liverpool. Far East and Southern selling. Trade and spot houses bought nears.

New York: Uncertainty of legality of A. A. A. crop control measures also new loan policy paralysing trades Government control for nears unrelaxed with hedges going into distants causing distortion in differences. Weather favourable. Think distants approaching investment basis.

New York: Market affected unfavourably by Texas Judge's ruling against Bankhead Act. Decline was checked by Wall Street buying October. Moderate hedge selling of distant months.

New York: Greatest uncertainty over continuation of loan and production control causing selling. Government announced that they have corriered surplus American and will force mills to pay their price.

COTTON TENDERS

	Bombay, July 22 To-day	Total
Broach	50	1550
Bengal	100	1700
Oomra	1750	8100

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	8 1/2
Western Union Teig	39 3/4
New York Central	17 1/4
Great North Pfd	20
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	103 1/4
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	96
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	87
Common Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	99
Kingdom of Nor 6 per cent 1944	107
Bethelehem Steel	32 1/2
United States Steel	39
Int Nickel of Canada	26 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/2
Kennecott Copper	19
General Motor	36 1/2
Socony	12 1/4
Chase Bank	28 3/4
National City Bank	26 1/2
Norway 6 per cent	106 3/8
Kingdom of Den 6 per cent 1942	103
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	83
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	114
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	112

Total business 3/4 million

Market quiet, closing prices unchanged.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East:—Generally fair. Local thundershowers.

Central:—Generally fair to partly cloudy. Local showers.

West:—Generally fair. Local thundershowers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 22

The local silver market was fairly active with a better enquiry. It is reported that a prominent operator was buying freely. So far very little is bought, mere expectations hardened prices. Shravan delivery advanced to Rs. 72/4 but later on there was some profit taking and prices declined to Rs. 71/15. The gold market was quiet with scattered selling. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-6 7/8.

Later on the local market ruled quiet as London silver market is expected to be unchanged.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	71 10 0
Ashad delivery	71 10 0
Shravan delivery	72 0 0
Bhadarva delivery	72 6 0
Ready gold	34 11 9
Shravan delivery	34 12 6
Bhadarva delivery	34 13 6

WHEAT & LINSEED

Bombay, July 22

Linseed September	6 11 3
Linseed May	6 14 9
Wheat September	4 3 6
Wheat January	4 6 9
Wheat May	4 8 3

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 22

Bengal Superfine	163
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F G	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F G	147
Wardha-Hingt	226/228
Nagpur/Savner	228/230
Pundhurna	215/216
Yeotmal	215/216
Arvi	213/214
Ellichpur	213/214
Berar	209/210
Khamgaon	211/212
Mulkapur	205/206
Khandesh	203/204
Jalna/Sailu	203/204
Burwah/Sanavad	203/204
Broach Fine	238/240
Punjab/American	262/267
Punjab/American mix	247/252
Cambodia	307/312
Compta Good	262/267
Kampala	358
Busoga	355
Jinja	347

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 20-7-35	4392000	7651000
Receipts Yesterday 20-7-35	2000	6000
Exports to date 20-7-35	4941000	7389000
Stock at Ports 19-7-35	1125000	2465000
Stock Interior Towns 19-7-35	1145000	1167000
Stock Liverpool 19-7-35	605000	960000
Visible Supply 19-7-35	32923000	5458000
Quantity in sight 19-7-35	9085000	12127000
Quantity out of sight 19-7-35	10110000	1322000

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 22

Ready Javas Rs. 13-9-6

S S Gogra Rs. 3-14-3

Shipment July Rs. 3-13

Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 3-12-6

Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-12-6

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-13

Kesar Rs. 14-3

Saraya Rs. 13-10

Harinagar Rs. 13-10

Java Spot. F. 3.55

An unknown Muslim, who was knocked down by motor car No. T-10801 at Lady Jamshedji Road on 17th instant succumbed to the injuries at K. E. M. Hospital to-day.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 22

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 July-Sept.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Jan.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 this year

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Jan.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 270 1/4

Banks selling T T 268 1/4

Banks buying T T 265 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 560

Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/8

Banks buying T T 78

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 144

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 105 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.96 1/2 20th instant

Hongkong/London 2/2 22nd instant

Shanghai/London 1/6 7/8 22nd instant

Japan/London 1/2 5/32 22nd instant

Java/London 7.25 22nd instant

London/Paris 74.76 20th instant

London/Belgium 29.35 20th instant

London/Switzerland 15.13 20th instant

London/Italy 59.93 20th instant

London/Berlin 12.28 20th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 20th instant

London/New York 4.96 3/8 20th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.29 1/4 20th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-1-0 1/2 19th instant £7-1-0 1/2 20th instant

Silver London Ready 30 3/16 19th instant 30 3/16 20th instant

Silver London Forward 30 3/8 19th instant 30 5/16 20th instant

Silver New York Ready 68 19th instant 68 20th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 19th instant 5/8 per cent 20th instant

London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 19th instant 7/8 per cent 20th instant

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos 2 per cent.

6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent

Tone: Easy.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Bombay, July 22

Shares	
Chrysler Corp	44 1/8
Eleo Auto Lite Co	25 1/4
Int'l Tel and Tel	9 5/8
Studebaker Corp	2 5/8
United Corp	3 1/4
Bonds.	
Argentine 6 per cent of 1960	97 3/4
Brazil 7 per cent of 1952	20 3/8
Chile 6 per cent of 1960	14 7/8
Denmark 4 1/2 per cent of 1962	90 1/8
Italy 7 per cent of 1951	80 1/2
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent of 1954	97

RECEIPTS OF RAW COTTON IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS, July 20

The receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from February 1, 1935 to July 12, 1935, amounted to 308,248 bales of 400 lb. lint as against an estimate of 445,600 bales of the toatl crop of 1934-35. The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 366,171 bales. 184,326 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 79,686 bales were exported by sea while 37,107 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Bombay.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 20

July 68.00 plus 49

September 67.75 plus 04

December 69.00—

QUICK RISE IN SILVER

Bombay, July 22

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cables from their Head Office:—

Cotton: "Look for declining tendency long run and favour sales on rallies."

Silver: "Favour purchases for quick turn."

Copper: "Good undertone. Favour purchases weak spots."

Sugar: "Opinion unchanged."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 20

July 61 1/8d.

October 60 1/8d.

December 59 1/4d.

March 59d.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 22

Wheat	10,937	cwts.
Linseed	1,353	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	59	cwts.
Gingellyseed	173	cwts.
Poppyseed	34	cwts.
Groundnuts	2373	cwts.
Castorseed	65	cwts.
Rice	9,577	cwts.
Cottonseed	4,000	cwts.
Mowrasseed	243	cwts.
Gram	385	cwts.
Joowar	492	cwts.
Bajree	201	cwts.
Coal	75	tons.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 22

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 217/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 217/12 on scattered buying.

At this level there was general long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 216/12 but later on short covering rallied prices to Rs. 217/4.

In view of uncertainty regarding American cotton crop loans and favourable weather over the U. S. Cotton Crop, there is less disposition to buying. The market looks like grinding for some time but it will be advisable to buy on all declines.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but opened weak at a decline of one point. The local market was quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. Rs. 232

Broach A/M. Rs. 217/4

Oomra July Rs. 209

Oomra D/J. Rs. 195/8

Bengal July Rs. 143/12

Bengal D/J. Rs. 138/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 19th July 10,610 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,411,328 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,345,930 bales

Increase 65,398 bales

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 20

Broach J/A opening 230 1/2; highest 232 1/2; lowest 230 1/2; closing 231 3/4

Broach A/M 1935 opening 216 1/4; highest 217 1/2; lowest 216; closing 216 3/4

Oomra July opening 209 1/4; highest 209 1/2; lowest 207 1/2; closing 207 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 194 1/4; highest 195; lowest 194 1/4; closing 195

Bengal July opening 141 3/4; highest 143; lowest 141 3/4; closing 143

Bengal D/J opening 137 1/2; highest 138; lowest 137 1/2; closing 138

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 28 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 8

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool—

October 130 December 125 January 121 March 116 May 114 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/2

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 232/8 Liverpool July 6.61 Rs. 54 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1936 217/8 Liverpool May 1936 5.99 Rs. 43 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 217/8 New York May 11.25 Rs. 33 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/2

LOANS ON U. S. COTTON CROP

The Commerce and Finance writes:—"Short-sighted politicians figured that if a 10-cent loan "Worked," why would not a 12-cent loan work also? But there entered supply and demand. The world balked sharply. As a result, instead of being a sound and lasting help to the farmer, the 12-cent loan began to hurt him sharply. And, if continued, it will eventually put him out of business. He has lost a large share of exports already this season, and will continue to lose them if this crass and short-sighted policy continues. Not only is he losing his export markets but he himself is actually subsidizing other countries in the raising of cotton. Facing such facts, will this Government dare to put out another loan this coming season? A Loan at above world prices?"

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 20

July 0.85 1/8

September 0.85 3/4

December 0.86 5/8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	20-7-35	This year.
Khandesh	...	253,439
Central India	44	108,757
Barsi and Nagar	...	108,112
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	46,566
Berar	174	402,455
Central Provinces	...	95,723
Total Oomras	218	1,015,052
Dholera	...	193,799
N.-W. Provinces	104	34,626
Rajputana	227	49,207
Sind-Punjab	...	323,707
Broach	...	131,646
Coompta and Dharwar	176	89,637
Westerns-Northerns	385	70,384
Cocoanada	...	327
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	915	78,979
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	73,578
Egyptian and African	2,789	351,401
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	4,614	2,416,142

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full passed Bales

	1st Sept. to 18th July. 20-7-35	This year.
Europe	1,827	383,707
Japan and China	392	1,104,617
Coast Ports	352	28,894
Up-country by Rail	...	270,062
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	11,637
Total	2,571	1,798,917

Extensive Selling In Gilt-Edged Market

RUMOURS OF WAR CREATE NERVOUSNESS

Rise In Steel Shares Induces Free Offerings

INDIAN CEMENTS FIRM

Bombay, July 22.

Rumours of declaration of War on Abyssinia, influenced extensive unloading and selling in Government Securities today on the local Stock Exchange. 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 95/2 and prices collapsed to Rs. 94/8 when scattered covering saved prices from a further fall and Paper was quoted at Rs. 94/8. The undertone in the gilt-edged market was nervous.

In Shares, during the early part of the session there was active support and short covering. There was particularly good enquiry for Indian Cement shares. Tata Steel Dfd. shares also advanced to Rs. 595 from the opening level of Rs. 586 while ordinary shares also rose to 142/8 and Tata Powers were pushed to Rs. 1,600. The market displayed good rallying power but heavy selling rapidly wiped off the improvement and Steel Dfds. declined to Rs. 580 and ordinary shares came in business at Rs. 140.

At the decline, towards the close, there was renewed support, but before any marked improvement, prices closed with Dfds. quoted at Rs. 583 and ordinary at Rs. 140/4 while Tata Power shares were quoted at Rs1,591.

There was decided improvement in the general feeling and Bears are reluctant sellers at the present low prices. Bulls are watching day to day developments. The market is well liquidated and the technical position of the market is very strong. As a matter of fact, any favourable development is likely to result in a sharp rise in prices. The market is preparing for a rise, as it is now generally believed that the decline is overdone. Bear operators have taken full advantage of the situation and after a steady and orderly decline, the market is in urgent need of technical readjustment.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 22.

100	Ahm. Advance	295 0
500	Bom Cotton	40 0
250	Bom. Dying	786 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	253 2
100	Central India	287 8
100	Colaba	133 12
100	Coorla	87 8
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	106 4
100	Gokak	191 14
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	50 4
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	72 4
100	Kohinoor	191 14
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	797 8
250	Model	52 8
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	133 12
100	Oosmanshahi	52 8
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000	Sholapur	2275 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 22

Century 256 255 256 254 253/2

Bombay Dyeing 788 791 786 787 785 786

Kohinoor 192 191 192 191/14

Central India 287 290 286 287/8

New Great 132 133 132 133/12

Simplex 72

Swadeshi 161 162 162/8

Bundi 36/8 36/10 36/2 36/4 36

I Cement 435 440 437 438 436 437 438

Punjab 26/12 26/6 26/4

Shahabad 485 483 487 481 482/8

Andhra 1722 1726 1725 1731 1728 1722 1725

Tata Hydro 178/2 178/7

Tata Power 1600 1596 1590 1592 1590 1591/4

Tram Ord 150 149/6 150 149/11

T Steel Defd 590 587 595 588 590 580 586 583 586 583/12

T Steel Ord 142 141/4 142/8 140/8 141/8 141

Tata Steel 2nd Pref 149/8 149 149/8

Bellapur 336 333 335 330

B Steam 301/4 302 301/4

B Burma 345 340 342 341/4

50	Simplex	72 8
100	Swadeshi	162 8
100	Swan	81 4
25	Tata	9 0
500	Vishnu	1330 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	101 8
25-50	Central	38 0
500	Imperial	1552 8
125-500	Im. Con.	390 0
50-100	India	123 4
5	Union	5 7
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	30 0
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	438 2
40	Katni Def.	1670 0
100	Katni Ord.	418 12
75	Okha	247 8
10	Punjab	26 4
100	Shahabad	482 8
70	United	108 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 0
15-75	New India	43 0
200	Oriental	4425 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	161 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1725 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 22

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/9

4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107

4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107

5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/14

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/15

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/6

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9

4 per cent 1943 106/9

4 1/2 per cent 1953/60 113/12

5 per cent 1939/44 108/5

5 per cent 1940/43 109/12

5 per cent 1935 100/2

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7

6 1/2 per cent 1935 100/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/12

5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0

6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8

6 per cent K P T 1956 126

6 1/2 per cent B I. T. 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 94/3 and kept very steady. Later on there was active selling by bear operators and prices collasped to Rs. 94/8.

10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	140 11
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 14
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	198 0
100	Tata Hydro	178 8
1000	Tata Power	1594 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	572 8
100	Amr. Patty	121 0
100	C. Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	73 0
100	Mandra Bhon	94 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500	Tapty Valley	760 0
	MININGS	
10	Shiarajpur	28 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	583 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	141 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	154 6
50	Belapur Sugar	330 0
250	Bombay Steam	301 4
125	Bombay Burma	341 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	110 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-2-6
50	Bombay Telephone	110 8
100	Indian Bleaching	115 0
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	512 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000	Port Canning	600 0
15	Scindia	12 11
30	Premier Construction	83 0
25	Tata Oil	18 0
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p c Andhra Valley	1358 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	83 0
5	p.c. Central India	512 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 8
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7	1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141 14
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1407 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149 8
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	650 0

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1935

Ambedkar Retires From Politics

Got For Harijans Their Rights And Finds No Necessity To Remain In Public Life

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Depressed Classes Leader, has decided to retire from active politics.

"There are rumours in the City, Doctor, that you are retiring from politics," said our representative who interviewed him on Monday morning. "That is so," was the reply.

Though he had retired from active politics, the Doctor said, he had not ceased to take interest in politics, especially in the cause of the "Depressed Classes." He did not propose to contest the elections for the Council because "there is no absolute necessity." He could not find time for this and was busy with his professional duties.

Asked whether there was any reason behind the retirement, he stated that the only reason was that he could not find time. He reiterated the statement that he did not find any necessity to remain in politics or to contest the elections.

"You have championed the cause of the "Depressed Classes," and don't you think that you should continue to guide them?" asked our representative.

"Yes, I have championed their cause and have got them their rights. Now I don't find it absolutely necessary for me to remain in politics," was the reply. If there were any absolute necessity, he would return. "Necessity," the doctor added, "will create its own men."

He refused to say anything about the passage of the India Bill in the Parliament.

The great Parsi philanthropist, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, whose death took place on Sunday in Bombay.

ASSAM COUNCIL'S LIFE EXTENDED

Avoiding Expense Of General Election

SHILLONG, July 17.
(By Mail.)

His Excellency the Governor of Assam has fixed Tuesday September 10 for the meeting of the next session of the Assam Legislative Council.

A notification has appeared in the Assam "Gazette" that His Excellency the Governor of Assam has extended the term of the Assam Legislative Council for a period of one year from September 6, the special circumstances being the necessity of avoiding the expense of a general election under present financial conditions and impending constitutional developments.—A. P.

SOLDIERS' ALLEGED ATTACK ON VILLAGE

Accused To Be Tried Before General Court Martial

JUBBULPORE, July 21

From further information received in connection with the Benda village incident, it appears that under military discipline the whole of the King's Regiment has been confined to the barracks since Friday last.

They are guarded by the soldiers of another regiment and are not allowed to talk with each other.

A parade was held at the Ridge yesterday and the wounded villagers have identified ten soldiers, who, it is alleged, were implicated in the raid.

The accused will be tried before a General Court Martial, which will be held shortly at Jubbulpore.

The regiment has been ordered to be transferred to Landi Kotal.—United Press.

DELHI LAWYER ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, July 22

For alleged harbouring Shamsul Huda wanted by the Calcutta police, Mr. Chiranjilal Paliwal, a local lawyer, was arrested last afternoon and bailed out on Rs. 500.—United Press.

The Hon. Zafarullah Khan, Commerce Member with the Government of India, will be in Madras on the 8th August. He will meet members of local commercial bodies and discuss with them matters relating to railways, tariff and shipping.

VOTING ON MOTOR BILL IN COUNCIL

Names Of Members Who Supported And Opposed Measure

The division taken on the motion for the first reading of the bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act in the Bombay Legislative Council resulted in 69 members voting for and 19 against it.

The following is the voting list:—

AYES:—Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, Khan Bahadur Azimkhan Inayatalikhan, A. K. J. Bangi, Rao Bahadur Bhadrapur,, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, Khan Bahadur Bijrani, Sardar M. K. Biradar, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. J. D. Boyle, Mr. A. G. Greville Bullocke, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Dr. J. A. Collaco , Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Mr. J. Z. Daulatrao, Rao Saheb B. G. Desai, Mr. H. R. Desai, Mr. Lilaram Dhalumal, Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, Dr. J. Alban D'Souza, Mr. C. G. Freke, Mr. J. H. Garrett, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah, Mr. Gover Rora, Mr. J. Humphrey, Sardar Bahadur Jam Jan Mahomed Khan, Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed, Mr. V. N. Jog, Rao Bahadur G. M. Kalbhore, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Mr. M.M. Karbhari, Mr. T. Sinclair Kennedy, Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuro, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Mr. H. F. Knight Mr. C. M. Lane, Mr. W. G. Lely, Mr. A. W. Mackie, Mr. D. MacLachlan, Mr. J. A. Madan, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, The Rev. R. S. Modak, Sardar Davar T. K. Mody, Rao Bahadur Navle, Mr. A. C. Owen, Mr. K. L. Panjabi, Khan Bahadur A. E. Patel, Khan Bahadur Vali Baksh A. Patel, Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil Mr. N. N. Patil, Mr. V. N. Patil, Mr. S. H. Prater, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, Mr. K. C. Sen, Mr. A. E. Servai, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Mr. R. B. Shinde, Mr. M. J. Sindha, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Mr. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah Mr Syed Munawar Sardar Bahadur Mir Haji A. K. Talpur, Mr. S. S. Tolani, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. Pestanshah N. Vakil and Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandekar.—69.

NOES:—Mr. A. B. Achrekar, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Dr. M. K. Dixit, Mr. G. S. Gangoli, Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. B.S. Kamat, Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni, Mr. J. G. More, Mr. C. N. Patel, Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. A. K. Risaldar, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid, Mr. R G Soman, Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan.—19.

£6,000,000 LEGACY TO SORBONNE

Bequeathed "On Fantastic Conditions"

PARIS, (By Mail.)

A rich collector of the name of Jonn Jaffe, who lived on the Riviera and had married a Belgian lady who was of British nationality, died rather more than a year ago at Nice. During his lifetime he had distributed considerable sums for charitable and artistic purposes in France, and had presented to the museum, which now occupies the Empress Josephine's Palace at Malmaison, the Napoleonic Library, which is now there.

It is now stated that he has bequeathed his entire fortune of more than £6,000,000 partly to the Sorbonne and partly to the five academies—the Academie Francaise being first among them—which compose the Institut de France. These academies are to meet on Wednesday next in order formally to signify their acceptance of the legacy, as the French law requires an heir to do.

It is reported, however, that there are several complications. One is said to be that the testator has made the inheritance subject to conditions of a fantastic character which it will be difficult or inconvenient to observe.

Another, which is far more serious, is reported to be concerned with a second will executed in England under which the whole fortune is to go to the widow.

The Institut is credited with the intention of disputing this second will, which, for a reason not stated, is said to be invalid in France, though it would be valid in England. As the amount in question would enable the Institut almost to double the prizes and other grants which it now gives, it will be understood that considerable curiosity attaches to the issue.

INDIA'S SEA BORNE TRADE

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The report of India's Foreign Sea-borne Trade in June, 1935, shows that the total imports of private merchandise in June 1935, amounted to Rs. 9.92 lakhs, and total exports including re-exworts to Rs. 12,81 lakhs.

Net exports of private treasure during the month of report were Rs. 89 lakhs, and total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 3 84 lakhs in favour of India, Balance of remitances of funds was minus Rs. 3,69 lakhs.—United Press.

A special staff of women has been recruited in Lucknow to prepare the list of women voters to the legislatures under the new reforms. This staff has already commenced work in the different wards of the city.

NO HELP NEEDED IN QUETTA

Agent Asks Memon Society To Continue Relief Work In Karachi

(From a Correspondent)

Mr. Abdul Satar of the Memon Relief Society, Calcutta, has received a letter from the Earthquake Commissioner, Simla, appreciating the relief work done by the Society in Karachi.

The Society had applied for permission to visit the affected area in Baluchistan for relief work. Referring to this application the Earthquake Commissioner has informed the Society that it will hear from the A.G.G. Baluchistan in connection with the matter.

On July 15, Mr. Abdul Satar received a letter from the Deputy Agent to the Governor-General appreciating for the kind offer that the Society made to render relief to the sufferers in Baluchistan. Referring to this matter the Deputy A.G.G. replied that as the majority of injured people have been evacuated from Quetta, it would be better for the Society to continue its good work in Karachi, and no useful purpose will be served by going to Quetta. He further stated that if circumstances would render the Society's assistance necessary, he shall be very glad to inform the Society.

THOSE MISSING INSURED COVERS

Two Persons Arrested By Dinapur Police

LUCKNOW, July 21.

News has been received here of two arrests made by the Dinapur police in connection with the four missing insured letters and one parcel from the railway mail service compartment of the 5 Up Howrah-Lahore Mail train on July 25 last.

It will be recalled here that on the information received here of the theft of these insured articles, the Lucknow Railway Police and Railway authorities made frantic efforts to trace the theft. All mail sorters coming by that train were searched but nothing was found on their persons. It is now learnt that those insured articles were valued at Rs. 5 000.

The arrested persons are two van peons who used to travel by that train between Calcutta and Dinapur. Further inquiry in this connection is in progress.—United Press.

Rs. 48,40,000 DRAINAGE SCHEME

Govt. Sanction Ends Long-Drawn Controversy In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 19

The Government of Bengal has, the Associated Press understands, sanctioned the drainage outfall schemes prepared by Dr. B. N. Dey, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation. This sanction finally closes the long-drawn controversy that started since the scheme was mooted by Dr. Dey in 1930 between the Corporation, which approved it, and the Government of Bengal, which was not then in a position to sanction it. Last year a conference with representatives of the two bodies was called by the Minister of Local Self-Government to consider the scheme and after a full year Government has notified its intention, under section 251 of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923.

FOR SAFETY OF PUBLIC

It will be now for the Corporation to provide the funds and expedite the execution of the scheme for the new outfall which, it is said, is vitally important for the safety of the public health of Calcutta, as the contamination of the filtered water supply has been attributed by committees of the Corporation and experts appointed by it to go into the question, to the sewage pollution of the sub-soil water of Calcutta steadily brought about by the deterioration of the city's present outfall. It is pointed out that with the new outfall city's proper drainage will be restored and the sub-soil water freed from sewage contamination.

WHAT SCHEME COSTS

The scheme which, according to revised estimates, will cost Rs. 48,40,000/- consists of two drainage canals for taking away the sewage and storm-water respectively to the river Kulti. They will start from the present outfall end in the Vidyadhari which is now almost chocked up. The length of the two canals will be about 20 miles. The sewage will be pre-settled in settling tanks before being discharged into the proposed canals. The final disposal will be brought about by the evacuation of the canals during the tidal falls in the Kulti everyday. The proposed canals will not only drain Calcutta but will relieve the flooding of areas like Tollygunj, Dhakuria and also those places through which they will pass.—A.P.

MAJOR CADOGAN TO RETIRE

Major the Hon. Edward Cadogan, Conservative M.P. for Finchley since 1924, who was a member of the Simon Commission to India, and also of the Committee which prepared the India Bill, will not seek re-election at the next General Election, writes the Observer.

The chairman of the Finchley Conservative Party, Mr. H. A. Rutt, said that the decision was not due to any difference of opinion, either with the local party or with the Government's policy, but to purely personal reasons.

BARODA STATE MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Will Felicitate Gaekwar On Occasion Of His Diamond Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 20.

At a recent meeting of the Working Committee of the Baroda State Muslim Conference, held under the presidentship of Sheth Haji Musa Ismail, it was decided to hold the fourth session at Baroda in December or January to invite His Highness on the occasion for according felicitations on the auspicious occasions of Diamond Jubilee of his rule and to form a scheme for effecting a permanent memorial to commemorate the occasion.

C. P. AND BERAR MEMBERS AT LOGGERHEADS

Quarrel Over Seats Comes To Head In Delimitation Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 20.

The ship of the C. P. Delimitation Committee has practically foundered on the rock of allocation of seats between the Central Provinces and Berar. As already reported the cleavage of opinion between the members on the question has proved unbridgable and from all accounts it appears that the members were at loggerheads.

There were three schemes before the Committee, the one being a scheme for distribution of seats on a population basis. The second was submitted by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, a Berar Member, urging representation on the present basis, that is, 17 to 55. The third scheme which was sponsored by Government was in effect a compromise between the two extreme views.

GOVT. PROPOSAL.

It is authoritatively learnt that the Beraris sprang another surprise in the Committee by demanding 36 seats to-day and increasing their demand by two. In conformity with their attitude at yesterday's sitting the C. P. members stoutly opposed the fresh demand. Ultimately the Hon. Mr. E. Gordon proposed that the middle scheme should be published for eliciting public opinion thereon without in any way committing the Committee members to the scheme. The proposal was carried by 10 votes to 8.

The Beraris voting with the Government.

C. P. MEMBERS' DEMAND.

The C. P. members, however, felt that if only the middle scheme was published it would go a long way to create a sort of public opinion in its favour without knowing the real inequality caused to the Central Provinces. They also felt that the Central Provinces should have representation on the basis of population, area and voting strength and, therefore, urged that the "population scheme" should be published simultaneously. They refused to subscribe to the proposals formulated in the middle scheme as the same was based on no scientific principles and ran counter to all democratic traditions.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

Three members also expressed disagreement as regards arrangements for Labour representation, as they were of the opinion that representation through open voting would result in dummies being set up by employers, particularly in the case of Mine Labour which was unorganised. They accordingly sent in a minute of dissent.

The only proposal that was carried at to-day's sitting was that towns having a population of less than 10,000 should be included in the rural areas, the Berar members urging a lower standard should be fixed in their case. The Committee then adjourned 'sine die.'

These acute differences between the members representing the two sister provinces are likely to cause repercussions throughout the province and in all likelihood the province will be divided against itself into three groups, viz., C. P. Hindustani, C. P. Marathi and Berar trying to grab at each other's throats.

POLICY OF WRECKING AND OBSTRUCTION

Kunzru Thinks It Is Tall Talk

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, July 22.

In an exclusive interview Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, President of the National Liberal Federation, gave an indication of his views on the burning topic of Congressmen accepting offices under the New Constitution. He said Congressmen accepted the policy of going into legislatures and thought there was no difference between entering the legislature and entering cabinets, for people who entered the legislature could not pride themselves on that fact if they refused to accept the office.

Pandit Kunzru emphasised, that Ministers ought to be strong men capable of representing national aspirations.

When questioned as to what he considered about the policy of obstruction and wrecking Government talked of in some quarters, Pandit Kunzru warmed up a little and said that inspite of tall talk about it, it had never been done. Swarajists were unable to follow that policy, and for ministers to talk of wrecking Government was meaningless.

I then made reference to Congress and Liberal co-operation, but he had nothing to add to what he had already said on the subject.

This unwillingness to say more on the subject of co-operation might be due to lack of response but nothing definitely can be said.

OVERDOSE OF PHENACETIN PROVES FATAL

BOMBAY, Monday.

An overdose of aspirin and phenacetin, which he took as a palliative for "bilious headache" and heart trouble, proved fatal to an amateur photographer, Sohrabji Framji Kalyaniwalla (49), who died a few days back at his residence at Parsi Colony, Dadar.

At the conclusion of the inquest on the body to-day the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to cyanide poisoning self-administered.

JAIN GIRL DEFIES CASTE BONDS

Marriage With Visalad Youth Creates Sensation In Gandevi

(From Our Correspondent.)
GANDEVI, July 18.

A sensation has been caused in the Lad Bania Community by the union in Wedlock of a Visalad Youngman Ramanial Lalloobhai aged about 30 years with an Oswal (Jain) girl Smt. Gunvantben Gulabchand of Surat. The bride who is 18 years of age was engaged against her will to a man of her own community by her parents in Surat defied the bonds of caste and married a youngman of her own choice.

The marriage took place at Billimora according to the Vedic rites when Sjt. Makanji of Malvada acted as the priest and prominent citizens including Hon. Magistrates and Municipal Corporators from Gandevi and Billimora were present.

The girl also registered an affidavit in the courts of Gandevi and Bulsar Magistrates to the effect that she being of age had married Mr. Ramanlal of her free will.

RAW COTTON IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS, July 20

The receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from 1st February 1935 to 12th July 1935 amounted to 308,248 bales of 400 lb. lint as against an estimate of 445,600 bales of the total crop of 1934-35.

The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 366,171 bales, 184,326 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 79,686 bales were exported by sea while 37,107 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Bombay.—A.P.

Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Tariff Board and Mr. H. R. Batheja, member of the Tariff Board, have arrived in Calcutta in connection with the paper classification enquiry.

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